16

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907

INCLUDING

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR RELATING TO "IMMIGRATION" AND "NATURALIZATION" (see pp. 133 to 148)

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1907

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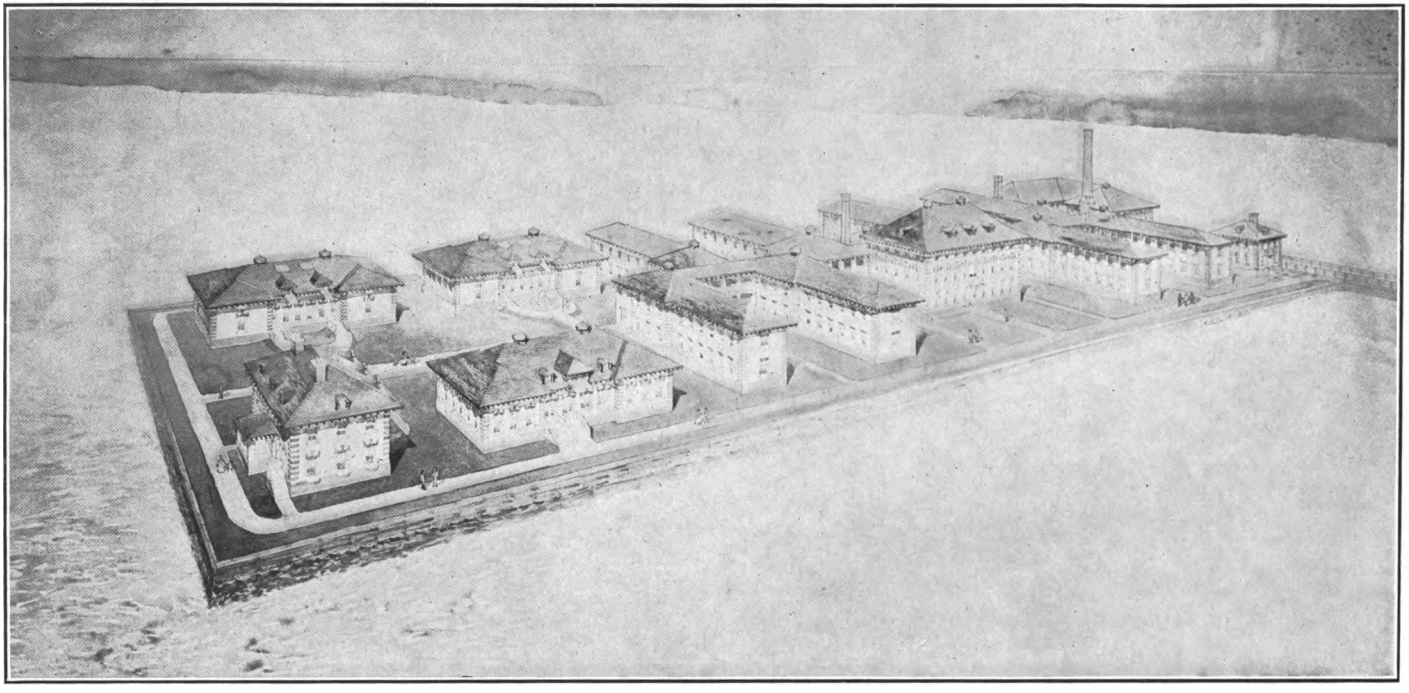
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Document No. 81

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

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NEW HOSPITAL BUILDINGS, ELLIS ISLAND.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
Washington, July 1, 1907.

SIR: Viewing in the retrospect the fiscal year just closed, the Bureau confesses pride and satisfaction. Results have been attained; difficulties have been overcome; advancing strides have been taken; the functions and responsibilities of the Bureau have been enormously increased—yet every demand upon its resources and strength has been met promptly and vigorously. In fact, the fiscal year 1907 must always stand forth conspicuously in the history of this branch of the Government service. The very change of name with which it entered upon the year (resulting from the creation within it of a new division) was a significant presage of the expansion awaiting the Bureau. New legislation has added almost incalculably to its duties, necessitating the preparation of carefully planned regulations. Beginning with the next year still another division, extensive in design and pregnant with possibilities for the future, is to be organized. And all the while has there come the stream of aliens, the wards of the Bureau, constituting the chief object of its solicitude and imposing upon it duties infinite in detail, a description of only a very small portion of which can be crowded into the necessarily confined limits of a report.

An army of 1,285,349 souls, they have come, drawn hither by the free institutions and the marvelous prosperity of our country—the chance here afforded every honest toiler to gain a livelihood by the sweat of his brow or the exercise of his intelligence—surpassing in numbers the record of all preceding years. In the light of the past, who can prophesy the future? The world can but view with wonder and an awakening concern the facility with which we have absorbed the surplus millions of Europe, are now beginning to draw upon the reserve stock of some of its countries, and are even attempting to merge into our population some of the countless hordes of Asia.

In an attempt to furnish some idea of the character and extent of the Bureau's work during the past year, and following, for the sake of convenience of comparison, the system of arrangement adopted in the last report, the first subject for presentation is

I. IMMIGRATION.

The passage of the new immigration law, approved February 20, 1907, is the most noteworthy event of the year. Different features thereof will be alluded to in the appropriate subtitles of this title of

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the report. It contains many provisions that will prove of great value in handling the problems confronting the executive officers. A number of the changes made are along lines suggested in the previous reports of the Bureau; and, as all such suggestions have been the outgrowth of practical experience, the result of their adoption is anticipated confidently and hopefully. A provision of the new act that was especially gratifying to the Bureau is section 39, which became effective on its passage, providing for the appointment of a special commission to investigate the entire subject of immigration. The commission has been constituted of men eminently qualified to gather information concerning this important matter, and from the manner in which they have embarked upon the performance of their duties the Bureau is satisfied that the country will be much enlightened by the report that will eventually be submitted. It is particularly pleasing that the efforts of a part of this commission will be directed to a consideration of conditions existing in the United States. The Bureau has been and will continue to be glad to assist the commission in every way possible by furnishing such data as its files contain (considerable in quantity and reliable in quality) and by seeing that a free hand and a clear road are given such of its members as undertake the investigation of the various immigration stations.

The statistical tables, with a few exceptions hereinafter noted, correspond with those bearing similar numerical designations in the report for 1906. Before taking up a discussion of the showing of each table, it is interesting to note the following salient features: The immigration for the year 1907 (1,285,349) exceeded that for 1906 (1,100,735) by 184,614, and that for the year 1905 (1,026,499) by 258,850, or an increase over the year 1906 of more than 17 per cent and over the year 1905 of more than 25 per cent. During the fiscal year 1906, 12,432 aliens were rejected at our ports; during the past year, 13,064, an increase of 632; hence the total number of those who have sought admission in 1907, viz, 1,298,413, exceeds the number who applied in 1906, viz, 1,113,167, by 185,246.

1. Statistical Tables.

In Table I a comparison, by ports of entry, is furnished between the number of aliens admitted during 1907 and during the preceding year, segregated by sex. The chief interest of these figures is found in the bearing that they have upon the distribution or settlement of the aliens within our territory, a subject which is discussed more in detail under subtitle 4 (p. 65). While the number landing at the large ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore has perhaps comparatively little direct connection with the question of where the aliens will eventually settle—those being railroad as well as steamship centers and the number coming to those ports being due, to a considerable extent, to the fact that such ports are in the line of natural travel—yet it is true that any considerable decrease in the number landing there, if accompanied by a corresponding increase at the smaller ports, particularly of the South, may be taken as indicative of some improvement as to the localities in which the aliens are settling. Of particular significance in this respect is the increase at the port of Charleston, S. C., explained at another stage of this report (p. 66), as it is directly connected with the growing

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desire of the Southern States to draw within their boundaries a number of the better classes of immigrants, it being considered by practically all of the leading men of that section that the future development and welfare of the South depend upon its ability to receive and absorb a reliable laboring and farming element. Striking increases are also shown at New Orleans, Galveston, and Honolulu; but none of these increases has been sufficient to effect a reduction at the larger ports—New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia all showing a marked increase.

TABLE I.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1906 AND 1907, BY PORTS.

Port.	1906			1907		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New York, N. Y.	608,647	271,389	880,036	722,730	282,026	1,004,756
Boston, Mass.	37,943	24,286	62,229	45,261	24,903	70,164
Baltimore, Md.	39,843	14,221	54,064	50,501	16,409	66,910
Philadelphia, Pa.	14,117	9,069	23,186	20,403	10,098	30,501
San Francisco, Cal.	3,388	750	4,138	2,996	543	3,539
San Juan, P. R.	1,017	435	1,452	620	311	931
Bangor, Me.	10		10			
Brunswick, Ga.	11		11	12	1	13
Charleston, S. C.				359	230	589
Fernandina, Fla.	3		3	21		21
Galveston, Tex.	4,611	1,590	6,201	7,317	2,525	9,842
Gulfport, Miss.	21		21	29	1	30
Jacksonville Fla.	17	3	20	23	13	36
Key West, Fla.	3,688	1,631	5,319	2,509	971	3,480
Miami, Fla.	419	180	599	1,051	311	1,362
Mobile, Ala.	245	47	292	45	9	54
New Bedford, Mass.	1,233	761	1,994	1,657	1,026	2,683
New Orleans, La.	1,456	595	2,051	2,411	914	3,325
Norfolk, Va.	47	9	56	42	1	43
Pensacola, Fla.	56		56	32		32
Portland, Me.	496	318	814	944	504	1,448
Portland, Oreg.				46		46
Providence, R. I.	17	2	19			
San Diego, Cal.				33	12	45
Savannah, Ga.	24	2	26	30		30
Seattle, Wash.	1,627	289	1,916	3,759	612	4,371
Tampa, Fla.				1,609	722	2,331
Honolulu, Hawaii.	8,550	830	9,380	21,037	3,494	24,531
Alaska.	65	8	73	53	2	55
Mexican border.	2,317	455	2,772	4,756	458	5,214
Through Canada:						
Atlantic ports.	34,595	9,402	17,233	12,954	5,717	18,671
Border stations.			24,741	25,596	3,286	28,882
Pacific ports.			2,023	1,140	274	1,414
Total	764,463	336,272	1,100,735	929,976	355,373	1,285,349

Table II is perhaps of greater interest to certain of the European countries than to the United States, for it furnishes a striking illustration of the fact that the time has arrived when, if people are dissatisfied with existing political, economic, and social conditions in one country, they will find the means by which to desert their former homes and locate where a fair chance is afforded them. Its chief interest to the people of the United States, as pointed out in the last report of the Bureau, consists in the question that must arise in the mind of any person examining the figures as to whether or not our ability as a race to absorb foreign elements is not on the verge, at least, of being overtaxed. The matter of race, however, is more accurately given in Table III, to which anyone interested in attempting to solve this problem should also refer.

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TABLE II.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1906 AND 1907, SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE FOR EACH COUNTRY.

Country of last permanent residence.	1906	1907	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
Austria-Hungary	265,138	338,452	+ 73,314
Belgium	5,099	6,396	+ 1,297
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	4,666	11,359	+ 6,693
Denmark	7,741	7,243	− 498
France, including Corsica	9,386	9,731	+ 345
German Empire	37,564	37,807	+ 243
Greece	19,489	36,580	+ 17,091
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	273,120	285,731	+ 12,611
Netherlands	4,946	6,637	+ 1,691
Norway	21,730	22,133	+ 403
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	8,517	9,608	+ 1,091
Roumania	4,476	4,384	− 92
Russian Empire and Finland	215,665	258,943	+ 43,278
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	1,921	5,784	+ 3,863
Sweden	23,310	20,589	− 2,721
Switzerland	3,846	3,748	− 98
Turkey in Europe	9,510	20,767	+ 11,257
United Kingdom:			
England	49,491	56,637	+ 7,146
Ireland	34,995	34,530	− 465
Scotland	15,866	19,740	+ 3,874
Wales	1,841	2,660	+ 819
Other Europe	48	107	+ 59
Total Europe	1,018,365	1,199,566	+181,201
China	1,544	961	− 583
Japan	13,835	30,226	+ 16,391
India	216	898	+ 682
Turkey in Asia	6,354	8,053	+ 1,699
Other Asia	351	386	+ 35
Total Asia	22,300	40,524	+ 18,224
Africa	712	1,486	+ 774
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1,682	1,947	+ 265
Pacific islands, not specified	51	42	− 9
British North America	5,063	19,918	+ 14,855
British Honduras	80	35	− 45
Other Central America	1,060	935	− 125
Mexico	1,997	1,406	− 591
South America	2,757	2,779	+ 22
West Indies	13,656	16,689	+ 3,033
Other countries	33,012	22	− 32,990
Grand total	1,100,735	1,285,349	+184,614

Table III is so arranged as to furnish a variety of interesting details concerning the people who have landed in this country during the past year, a few of which are mentioned in the text, as they are deserving of particular emphasis.

While of the admitted aliens 1,100,771 ranged in age from 14 to 44 and 138,344 were less than 14 years of age, only 46,234 had reached or passed the prime age of 45. Of those admitted, 337,573 could neither read nor write, and 5,829 could read but not write, the corresponding figures for the year 1906 being 265,068 and 4,755, respectively, the figures being exclusive of aliens aged less than 14 years. By taking the total number of those over 14 years of age arriving during the year, 1,147,005, and comparing that number with 343,402, the total of those who could neither read nor write and those who could read but not write, it is found that about 30 per cent were illiterate—an increase of 2 per cent over the percentage shown in 1906, viz, 28 per cent, which was an increase of 2 per cent over that of the preceding year.

The financial situation of admitted aliens is always an interesting subject. Of those admitted, 873,923 had less than $50 each in their

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HUNGARIAN WOMAN.

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possession, while 107,502 were able to show amounts in excess of said sum. The total amount of money brought into the country by arriving aliens was $25,599,893, or an average of almost $20 per person. Further interesting details along the lines suggested in this part of last year's report can readily be calculated by reference to the table.

During the year there were turned back from our ports 13,064 aliens. The following comparative statement as to causes of rejection is inserted for the sake of convenience, carrying out the similar illustration on page 7 of the last report.

Cause of rejection.	1904	1905	1906	1907	Cause of rejection.	1904	1905	1906	1907
Idiocy	16	38	92	29	Conviction of crime	35	39	205	341
Insanity	33	92	139	189	Imported for prostitution	9	24	30	18
Pauperism	4,798	7,898	7,069	6,866	Contract laborers	1,501	1,164	2,314	1,434
Contagious diseases	1,560	2,198	2,273	3,822					

Under subtitle 3 of this report (p. 62) the subject of contagious diseases, insanity, idiocy, etc., is discussed in detail. An interesting fact shown by the above comparisons is that the number of contract laborers apprehended and turned back during the past year is 38 per cent less than the number so debarred in 1906.

An interesting feature of Table III is the column showing, by races, the number of aliens who have been afforded aid in hospitals of this country—a total of 11,528, of whom 2,202 were Hebrew, 2,808 Italian, 1,365 Polish, and 1,197 German, the balance being divided among the other races in numbers ranging from 357 down to 1.

The three columns under the heading "Returned" in Table III show that in the cases of 995 aliens warrants of deportation have been executed, after granting a hearing in which to show cause, if any, why expulsion should not be effected. This has been accomplished solely by administrative officers, without any cause for complaint, and at a relatively small cost to the Government. Detailed figures concerning the races to which aliens ordered deported belonged and the specific causes leading to the order for their expulsion are shown by Table III A. That table embodies all cases determined by the Department during the fiscal year; consequently its figures do not correspond with those classed as "Returned" in Table III. The difference is due to escapes, deaths, and delays in effecting deportation, and to the fact that Mexicans and Canadians are not included in Table III.

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TABLE III.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, DEBARRED, RETURNED, AND RELIEVED IN HOSPITAL, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

ADMITTED.

Race or people.	Sex.			Age.			Illiteracy, 14 years and over.		Money.			Have been in the United States before.
									Aliens bringing—			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Can read, but can not write.	Can neither read nor write.	$50 or over.	Less than $50.	Total amount of money shown.	
African (black)	3,332	1,903	5,235	500	4,510	225	20	750	649	3,184	$125,052	956
Armenian	1,874	770	2,644	371	2,174	99	2	544	215	1,557	66,270	118
Bohemian and Moravian	8,142	5,412	13,554	2,539	10,446	569	15	216	1,134	8,043	337,911	234
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	26,423	751	27,174	296	26,358	520	38	11,998	539	25,494	427,088	437
Chinese	706	64	770	85	662	23		51	367	251	60,784	26
Croatian and Slovenian	40,538	7,288	47,826	1,694	45,167	965	65	16,721	982	42,329	635,687	2,501
Cuban	3,747	1,728	5,475	790	4,305	380	6	561	1,359	1,394	162,445	2,339
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	7,061	332	7,393	109	7,075	209	6	3,612	353	6,449	141,696	149
Dutch and Flemish	8,362	4,105	12,467	2,560	9,249	658	17	400	2,430	5,184	443,359	619
East Indian	1,056	16	1,072	4	1,055	13	3	487	255	745	39,278	27
English	33,100	18,026	51,126	7,982	39,061	4,083	66	536	18,724	17,937	2,465,531	7,804
Finnish	10,326	4,534	14,860	967	13,559	334	78	351	801	11,788	270,417	987
French	5,425	3,967	9,392	1,002	7,844	546	5	170	3,911	3,058	606,465	1,530
German	56,170	36,766	92,936	14,845	73,379	4,712	172	5,310	16,882	44,809	3,356,684	5,225
Greek	44,647	1,636	46,283	819	45,169	295	19	13,883	2,365	38,945	967,972	1,041
Hebrew	80,530	68,652	149,182	37,696	103,779	7,707	438	31,885	7,213	56,594	1,966,091	1,759
Irish	21,871	16,835	38,706	2,213	35,316	1,147	51	713	4,701	26,219	880,933	2,950
Italian (north)	40,949	10,615	51,564	4,008	46,089	1,467	15	4,741	5,160	37,533	1,237,668	4,183
Italian (south)	190,905	51,592	242,497	24,890	207,339	10,268	88	115,803	7,864	185,926	3,197,245	16,195
Japanese	27,845	2,979	30,824	249	30,251	324	14	9,654	7,017	23,427	953,942	1,589
Korean	36	3	39	1	38				11	25	1,179	4
Lithuanian	18,716	7,168	25,884	1,563	23,928	393	1,017	14,256	585	20,900	271,867	384
Magyar	44,804	15,267	60,071	4,384	54,064	1,623	60	5,779	1,475	48,468	1,012,686	2,995
Mexican	74	17	91	7	78	6		3	47	18	5,164	53
Pacific Islander	2	1	3		3				1	1	75	
Polish	100,700	37,333	138,033	9,602	125,904	2,527	3,091	49,842	2,369	110,616	1,537,572	4,058
Portuguese	5,812	3,836	9,648	2,431	6,581	636	4	5,524	721	5,678	129,423	540
Roumanian	17,779	1,421	19,200	218	18,314	638	38	7,373	199	17,944	267,037	539
Russian	15,095	1,712	16,807	710	15,774	293	147	6,998	726	13,646	242,686	264
Ruthenian (Russniak)	18,451	5,630	24,081	731	22,952	398	114	12,930	209	21,460	274,282	1,366
Scandinavian	34,164	19,261	53,425	4,810	46,606	1,979	63	475	4,955	38,171	1,120,208	4,026
Scotch	13,666	6,850	20,516	3,242	16,060	1,214	18	149	6,495	7,369	895,936	2,398
Slovak	28,951	13,090	42,041	3,766	37,319	956	101	8,130	751	35,057	580,850	4,219
Spanish	7,268	2,227	9,495	1,596	7,491	408	31	2,617	2,465	5,606	352,511	1,214

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Spanish-American	734	326	1,060	159	803	98	1	16	658	80	92,053	344
Syrian	4,276	1,604	5,880	664	5,044	172	14	2,870	1,259	3,134	182,634	447
Turkish	1,855	47	1,902	18	1,863	21	1	1,262	108	1,723	39,362	71
Welsh	1,852	902	2,754	466	2,111	174	6	18	854	1,059	124,997	281
West Indian (except Cuban)	778	603	1,381	179	1,083	119	4	16	520	423	54,922	361
All other peoples	1,954	104	2,058	58	1,965	35	1	929	173	1,679	71,931	49
Total	929,976	355,373	1,285,349	138,344	1,100,771	46,234	5,829	337,573	107,502	873,923	25,599,893	74,282

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TABLE III.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, DEBARRED, RETURNED, AND RELIEVED IN HOSPITAL, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907, BY RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

DEBARRED, RETURNED, AND RELIEVED IN HOSPITAL.

Race or people.	Debarred.												Returned.			Relieved in hospital.	
	Idiots.	Insane persons.[a]	Paupers or likely to become public charges.[b]	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Convicts.	Polygamists.	Without passport.	Prostitutes.	Persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes.	Accompanying aliens.	Contract laborers.	Under Chinese-exclusion act.	Total debarred.	Within 1 year for causes arising subsequent to landing.	Within 3 years, because here in violation of law.	Total returned.	
African (black)		1	35	16				2		2	9		65	1	4	5	10
Armenian			33	50						1	1		85				86
Bohemian and Moravian		2	29	14	1					1	2		49		8	8	129
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	1	1	176	64	4						344		590		8	8	137
Chinese			13	95								160	268				
Croatian and Slovenian	1	3	207	110	21	1				2	2		347		21	21	216
Cuban	1	1	16	11	2			1		1	4		37		1	1	15
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian		1	22	8	2						17		50	1	7	8	30
Dutch and Flemish		4	42	8				1			12		67		10	10	59
East Indian			286	102							29		417				1
English		26	480	58	2			1			130		697	8	61	69	138
Finnish		2	48	35						4			89		23	23	60
French		2	66	16				8			18		110	1	32	33	53
German	3	18	380	181	16			1		12	33		644	4	119	123	1,197
Greek		1	393	107	5					15	63		584		21	21	357
Hebrew	9	17	808	362	3			1		29	28		1,257	16	96	112	2,202
Irish	1	44	117	15	2					3	14		196	1	63	64	186
Italian (north)		5	147	60	11			1		4	42		270	2	9	11	216
Italian (south)	7	23	1,561	473	163			1		31	143		2,402	11	107	118	2,592
Japanese			320	709	1		51	1	1		156		1,239		65	65	1
Korean			2	1			9						12				
Lithuanian		3	78	94							2		177		6	6	306
Magyar	1	2	144	63	20					2	9		241	4	45	49	503
Mexican			1	1									2		15	15	
Polish	1	8	421	263	43					9	82		827	8	73	81	1,365
Portuguese		1	47	6						1	2		57		4	4	47
Roumanian		1	69	44	4						28		146	1	5	6	86
Russian			41	36							37		114	1	13	14	115
Ruthenian (Russniak)		3	116	49	24					1	26		219		7	7	260
Scandinavian		10	99	41						1	20		171	5	39	44	184

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Scotch	2	7	169	7						4	33		222	1	12	13	44
Slovak	1	2	130	62	15					1	7		218	1	5	6	518
Spanish			36	39							47		122	4	4	8	53
Spanish-American			10	18							5		33		2	2	
Syrian		1	269	557	1	9				10	51		898		22	22	203
Turkish			11	10							1		22		2	2	52
Welsh			17	4							13		34		4	4	28
West Indian (except Cuban)	1		3	6									10		2	2	21
All other peoples			24	27	1						24		76		10	10	58
Total	29	189	6,866	3,822	341	10	60	18	1	134	1,434	160	13,064	70	925	995	11,528

a Includes those who have been insane within five years, those who have had two attacks of insanity, and epileptics.
b Includes professional beggars.

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TABLE III A.—ALIENS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

Race or people.	Deportation of aliens in these										
	Anarchists prior to admission.	Contract laborers and aliens admitted within 1 year subsequent to their deportation as such.	Convicts prior to admission.	Epileptics prior to admission.	Idiots prior to admission.	Insane at the time of admission.	Insane within five years prior to admission.	Insanity; two attacks prior to admission.	Afflicted with a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease at the time of admission.	Prostitutes prior to admission and women imported for purposes of prostitution.	Procurers of, or persons attempting to bring in, prostitutes or women for purposes of prostitution.
African (black)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armenian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bohemian and Moravian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croatian and Slovenian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dutch and Flemish	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Indian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
English	0	14	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	0
Finnish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3
German	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Greek	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Hebrew	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irish	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Italian (north)	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italian (south)	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Japanese	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Korean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuanian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magyar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexican	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polish	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portuguese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roumanian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruthenian (Russniak)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scandinavian	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Scotch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spanish	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Spanish-American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syrian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Turkish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welsh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Indian (except Cuban)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other peoples	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	0	54	11	5	0	1	4	2	2	24	6

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ORDERED DEPORTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907.

classes is mandatory—Act of 1903.

Professional beggars and paupers prior to admission.	Polygamists prior to admission.	Entered surreptitiously or without due process of law.	Public charges from causes existing prior to admission (showing mental or physical affliction, if any).						Deportation only with alien's consent—Rule 17. (Public charges from causes arising subsequent to admission, showing mental or physical affliction.)				Total (by race).	
			Insanity.	Other mental afflictions.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious disease.	Dependent members of family.	All others.	Total.	Total.	Insanity.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious disease.	All others.	Total.	
0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	4
0	0	1	9	2	1	5	3	20	21	0	0	0	0	21
0	0	1	6	2	2	0	2	12	13	0	0	0	0	13
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	23	7	1	2	0	9	19	42	0	0	0	0	42
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	3	0	1	0	0	3	4	11	0	0	0	0	11
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	9	19	1	2	5	30	57	87	0	1	0	1	88
0	0	0	16	2	1	3	4	26	26	0	0	0	0	26
0	0	4	11	0	2	3	2	18	33	0	0	0	0	33
0	0	12	43	6	9	7	21	86	105	0	0	1	1	106
0	0	8	4	0	1	0	2	7	18	0	0	0	0	18
0	0	7	64	2	17	14	22	119	127	0	1	7	8	135
0	0	9	35	4	4	2	11	55	67	0	0	0	0	67
0	0	4	11	0	2	0	0	13	27	0	0	0	0	27
0	0	14	30	2	23	3	29	87	111	0	1	2	3	114
0	0	170	1	0	0	0	0	1	183	0	0	0	0	183
0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	1	7	0	1	0	0	8	9	0	0	0	0	9
0	0	0	14	0	4	1	9	28	28	0	0	1	1	29
0	0	68	2	0	0	5	0	7	87	0	0	0	0	87
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	10	17	3	4	1	24	49	61	0	1	1	2	63
0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	3
0	0	9	5	1	1	2	2	11	20	0	0	0	0	20
0	0	0	5	1	0	0	2	8	8	1	0	0	1	9
0	0	0	32	1	6	4	8	51	55	0	0	0	0	55
0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	4	6	0	0	0	0	6
0	0	0	7	0	0	0	4	11	11	0	0	0	0	11
0	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	1	18	0	0	0	0	18
0	0	6	1	0	0	0	1	2	8	0	0	0	0	8
0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0	46
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
0	0	426	360	30	84	55	190	719	1,254	1	5	12	18	1,272

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Table III B is a repetition of the statement of rejections since 1891, which was first published in the report for 1904 and which was inserted on page 14 of last year's report. The figures for the year just passed have been added thereto.

TABLE III B.—ALIENS REFUSED ADMISSION AT SEAPORTS AND THOSE RETURNED AFTER LANDING, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1892–1907.

Year.	Immigrants.	Debarred.														Returned in 1 year after landing.	Returned in 3 years after landing.	
		Idiots.	Insane persons.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Convicts.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes.	Persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes.	Assisted immigrants.	Accompanying aliens.	Contract laborers.	Without passport.	Under provisions of Chinese-exclusion act.	Total debarred.		
1892....	579,663	4	17	1,002	80	26			80		23		932			2,164	637	
1893....	439,730	3	8	431	81	12							518			1,053	577	
1894....	285,631	4	5	802	15	8			2				553			1,389	417	
1895....	258,536	6		1,714		4					1		694			2,419	177	
1896....	343,267	1	10	2,010	2								776			2,799	238	
1897....	230,832	1	6	1,277	1	1					3		328			1,617	263	
1898....	229,299	1	12	2,261	258	2					79		417			3,030	199	
1899....	311,715	1	19	2,599	348	8					82		741			3,798	263	
1900....	448,572	1	32	2,974	393	4			7		2		833			4,246	356	
1901....	487,918	6	16	2,798	309	7			3		50		327			3,516	363	
1902....	648,743	7	27	3,944	709	9			3				275			4,974	465	
1903....	857,046	1	23	5,812	1,773	51	1		13		9		1,086			8,769	547	
1904....	812,870	16	33	4,798	1,560	35	..	1	9	3	38		1,501			7,994	300	479
1905....	1,026,499	38	92	7,898	2,198	39	3	1	24	4	19		1,164		394	11,879	98	747
1906....	1,100,735	92	139	7,069	2,273	205	5	1	30	2		180	2,314		122	12,432	61	615
1907....	1,285,349	29	189	6,866	3,822	341	10		18	1		134	1,434	60	160	13,064	70	925

Table III C is designed to show by ports and causes the number of citizens of Canada and Mexico refused admission during the year—a total of 1,863. The point of chief interest is the remarkable contrast between the figures for the two countries, it having been necessary to turn back on the Canadian border only 415 Canadians, while on the Mexican border 1,347 Mexicans were refused admission. The remaining 101 shown by the table are miscellaneous cases arising at several of the seaports. The contrast prevails throughout the list of causes, 770 paupers having been rejected on the Mexican as against 250 on the Canadian border, and 132 diseased, 367 contract laborers, and 50 prostitutes on the former as against 9, 113, and 24, respectively, on the latter.

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TABLE III C.—CITIZENS OF FOREIGN CONTIGUOUS COUNTRIES REFUSED ADMISSION FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907.

Station.	Idiots.	Insane persons.[a]	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.[b]	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Convicts.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes.	Persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes.	Accompanying aliens.	Contract laborers.	Total debarred.
CANADIAN BORDER STATIONS.												
Black Rock, N. Y.	1	1	8		1						6	17
Blaine, Wash.								1				1
Calais, Me.			3									3
Detroit, Mich.	1	1	43	4	3			7		1	15	75
Duluth, Minn.			3									3
Halifax, Nova Scotia			6								1	7
Ketchikan, Alaska								1				1
Montreal, Canada			55	1							10	66
Newport, Vt.			28							1		29
Niagara Falls, N. Y.			35	2				5			15	57
Northport, Wash.				2			1	2				5
Portal, N. Dak.			1								6	7
Port Huron, Mich.	1		21		1			3	1		11	38
St. Clair, Mich.											1	1
St. Johns, New Brunswick			20					1			7	28
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.			1					4			20	25
Sumas, Wash.			4								1	5
Sweet Grass, Mont.		1									7	8
Winnipeg, Manitoba			15								3	18
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia		4	7								10	21
Total	3	7	250	9	5		1	24	1	2	113	415
MEXICAN BORDER STATIONS.												
Brownsville, Tex.	1	2	64	21		2		31	1		77	199
Eagle Pass, Tex.	1		60	9				4		5	25	104
El Paso, Tex.		1	72	53				11		6	6	149
Laredo, Tex.	2	2	514	41				3		2	226	790
Douglas, Ariz.		1										1
Naco, Ariz.											13	13
Nogales, Ariz.			3									3
San Antonio, Tex.		1	57	8				1		1	20	88
Total	4	7	770	132		2		50	1	14	367	1,347
SEAPORT STATIONS.												
New York, N. Y.			1									1
San Diego, Cal.				2				2				4
San Francisco, Cal.			1	31						1	63	96
Total			2	33				2		1	63	101
Grand total	7	14	1,022	174	5	2	1	76	2	17	543	1,863

[a] Includes those who have been insane within five years, those who have had two attacks of insanity, and epileptics.

[b] Includes professional beggars.

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Table IV furnishes a convenient means of comparing the number of aliens, male and female, admitted during each month of the fiscal year 1907, with the number for each month of the preceding year. Comparisons with previous years can readily be made by referring to former reports.

TABLE IV.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1906 AND 1907, BY MONTHS.

Month.	1906			1907		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
July	49,227	26,863	76,090	53,892	30,511	84,403
August	38,896	24,513	63,409	52,580	29,012	81,592
September	45,265	32,284	77,549	60,600	34,741	95,341
October	52,409	34,349	86,758	66,029	33,945	99,974
November	38,787	22,587	61,374	65,116	29,505	94,621
December	41,159	20,957	62,116	60,407	25,059	85,466
January	36,034	15,093	51,127	40,585	13,832	54,417
February	52,507	16,189	68,696	51,173	14,368	65,541
March	104,922	27,470	132,392	113,706	25,412	139,118
April	114,702	35,695	150,397	116,864	28,392	145,256
May	108,812	42,115	150,927	137,845	47,041	184,886
June	81,743	38,157	119,900	111,179	43,555	154,734
Total	764,463	336,272	1,100,735	929,976	355,373	1,285,349

Tables inserted hereinafter are filled with items of interest, arranged conveniently for reference, and will doubtless be found as helpful to the seeker after information as the similar tables heretofore published.

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TABLE V.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Country of last permanent residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Austria-Hungary	1		13,363	6,223		47,125		7,263	13		10		15	40,497	5	18,885		1,486	20		
Belgium	4					1		5	5,216		8		860	126	2	83	5	21	5		
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro		14		11,053		4		11						15	188	11					
Denmark									3		2	2	1	28		30					
France, including Corsica	11	41	8	3		8	7		142		160	2	7,084	337	253	306	40	511	346	4	
German Empire		4	90	9		111		1	59	2	27	2	57	32,276	25	734	4	172	37	5	
Greece		17	1	45		5		2			6		2	8	36,404	9	1	6	6		
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia		7		2	1	6	1		2		24		39	82	16	11	2	47,814	237,680		
Netherlands	1					1			6,456		20	1	5	61	4	74	2				
Norway											2	64		13	1	3		1	1		
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	349										3		2	1	3	24			4		
Roumania		7		101					3				2	266	35	3,605		2			
Russian Empire		341	31	12		1		1	7	2	8	14,311	10	13,480	46	114,932			5	1	
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	2						8		2		18		15	10	28	4		12	6		
Sweden					1						2	22		8		16		1			
Switzerland		4	2	1		5			15		4	1	410	2,996		62	1	193	8		
Turkey in Europe	1	74		9,412		31		2	3				1	11	7,060	588		3			
United Kingdom	19	81	12	5	1	19	4	3	203	40	43,098	66	271	841	169	7,032	37,666	288	339	49	
Other Europe	1							1			34			3	1				12		
Total Europe	389	590	13,507	26,866	3	47,317	20	7,289	12,124	44	43,426	14,471	8,774	91,059	44,240	146,409	37,715	50,510	238,469	59	
China				1	748				2	86	36		11	9	10	7	2	4	3	3	1
Japan	3			1	1					7	23			12	4	3	2		1	30,148	
India	1									833	38		3	4		2	3		1	1	
Turkey in Asia	1	1,666		87				2			3		4	2	1,353	330			3		
Other Asia		17		4					2	2	2		6	4	6	17	1		2	1	31
Total Asia	5	1,683		93	749			2	4	928	102		24	31	1,373	359	8	4	10	30,153	32

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TABLE V.--IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Africa	15	254		5		8			8	2	209	2	19	56	126	317	29	91	61	2	
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand			1	1		14		25	3		1,210	10	13	76	38	2	187	30	14	3	
Pacific islands, not specified					1				10	1	5	1	15	3						2	...
British North America	105	111	36	179	9	428	6	50	228	89	4,515	355	308	1,121	354	1,818	705	578	3,309	304	...
British Honduras	10										11			1		6		1	3		...
Other Central America	89		3			4	5	1	8	2	98	7	20	57	12	9	11	45	45	2	
Mexico	12	1	5	6	4	17	9	7	2		74	8	54	139	43	6	18	95	36	256	4
South America	48	3	2	24		36	2	17	20	1	79	4	36	253	36	243	7	171	489	31	1
West Indies	4,561	1			3	2	5,433	2	59	5	1,396	2	128	137	61	12	26	39	61	12	
Other countries	1	1			1				1		1		1	3		1					2
Grand total	5,235	2,644	13,554	27,174	770	47,826	5,475	7,393	12,467	1,072	51,126	14,860	9,392	92,936	46,283	149,182	38,706	51,564	242,497	30,824	39

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TABLE V.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Grand total.
Austria-Hungary	8	59,593			59,719		18,429	195	23,751	1	3	41,815				18			14	338,452
Belgium	3	2			21			7		3	5	1			1	1	13		3	6,396
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro					4		9			1		3				36			10	11,359
Denmark	1	1			9			2	1	7,163										7,243
France, including Corsica	3	10	8		20	5	17	69		43	11	1	92	49	55	33		8	44	9,731
German Empire	52	30			3,888	1	12	36	7	123	1	30	4	3		4			1	37,807
Greece		2						3							1	48			14	36,580
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	4	3	2		5	2		3		4	3		8	1	7	1	1			285,731
Netherlands	1	5			1			2		3										6,637
Norway								4		22,043		1								22,133
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands						9,212							6	4						9,608
Roumania	2	3			5		339			1		2				2			9	4,384
Russian Empire	24,811	3			73,122	1	7	16,085	150	1,416		10			10	65			75	258,943
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands			3			37	2	2					5,452	15	3	1		3	161	5,784
Sweden					2					20,534		2							1	20,589
Switzerland		5			12		2	12		3		5	1	5			6			3,748
Turkey in Europe		2			2		194	3		1		6			952	1,124			1,292	20,767
United Kingdom	879	18	2	1	337	35	5	79	1	494	18,347		333	69	97	46	2,540	17	67	113,567
Other Europe										5	1		46		1			1	1	107
Total Europe	25,764	59,677	15	1	137,147	9,293	19,016	16,502	23,910	51,838	18,371	41,870	5,948	146	1,127	1,379	2,560	29	1,692	1,199,566
China					1		6	11		10	7		1				1	1		961
Japan					3			8		2	8									30,226
India						2	1				4					2			3	898
Turkey in Asia							1	1		1	1				4,153	383			62	8,053
Other Asia					6	1		51		2					56	4			171	386
Total Asia					10	3	8	71		15	20		1		4,209	389	1	1	236	40,524

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TABLE V.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OF PEOPLE—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Grand total.
Africa					2	11	1	6		27	87		17	7	47	21	6	1	49	1,486
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand		2		1	2	1	6	7		56	205	11	6	2	7	1	12		1	1,947
Pacific islands, not specified				1						1	1		1							42
British North America	106	368	1		820	18	111	149	166	1,278	1,734	140	12	3	133	71	159	5	36	19,918
British Honduras											1							1	1	35
Other Central America		4	4		1	5		10		24	20		105	304	2			36	2	935
Mexico		5	31		5	9		7		38	22	4	322	17	101	26	14		9	1,406
South America	14	14	5		43	125	55	46	5	24	22	16	283	430	142	2		32	18	2,779
West Indies		1	35		3	182	3	6		122	33		2,800	151	111	13	2	1,276	11	16,689
Other countries						1		3		2					1				3	22
Grand total	25,884	60,071	91	3	138,033	9,648	19,200	16,807	24,081	53,425	20,516	42,041	9,495	1,060	5,880	1,902	2,754	1,381	2,058	1,285,349

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TABLE VI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907, BY COUNTRIES AND SEX.

Country of last permanent residence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Austria	100,899	44,093	144,992
Hungary	145,338	48,122	193,460
Belgium	4,383	2,013	6,396
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	11,165	194	11,359
Denmark	4,690	2,553	7,243
France, including Corsica	5,848	3,883	9,731
German Empire	22,000	15,807	37,807
Greece	35,151	1,429	36,580
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	224,598	61,133	285,731
Netherlands	4,220	2,417	6,637
Norway	14,376	7,757	22,133
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	5,788	3,820	9,608
Roumania	2,299	2,085	4,384
Russian Empire, and Finland	169,786	89,157	258,943
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	4,132	1,652	5,784
Sweden	12,3	8,278	20,589
Switzerland	2,429	1,319	3,748
Turkey in Europe	20,173	594	20,767
United Kingdom:			
England	35,449	21,188	56,637
Ireland	19,027	15,503	34,530
Scotland	12,750	6,990	19,740
Wales	1,747	913	2,660
Other Europe	75	32	107
Total Europe	858,634	340,932	1,199,566
China	864	97	961
Japan	27,240	2,986	30,226
India	869	29	898
Turkey in Asia	6,132	1,921	8,053
Other Asia	324	62	386
Total Asia	35,429	5,095	40,524
Africa	1,239	247	1,486
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1,562	385	1,947
Pacific Islands, not specified	27	15	42
British North America	17,691	2,227	19,918
British Honduras	17	18	35
Other Central America	728	207	935
Mexico	1,229	177	1,406
South America	2,074	705	2,779
West Indies	11,328	5,361	16,689
Other countries	18	4	22
Grand total	929,976	355,373	1,285,349

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TABLE VII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907, BY DESTINATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

State or Territory.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Alabama	27		1	246		72	7	2	36		121	9	44	145	167	110	14	78	665		
Alaska	1			6		8		6		2	23	19	2	4	2	3	6	11	1	11	
Arizona		1	1	317	2	119	4	69			456	18	19	38	14	13	51	351	51	111	
Arkansas			13	156		97			10		23		4	87	15	24	15	36	160		
California	15	96	28	363	452	510	11	750	257	491	3,430	264	1,321	2,124	1,608	451	1,274	9,072	3,032	3,691	13
Colorado		4	213	208	21	861		307	33		334	88	63	1,996	444	174	124	1,306	1,186	65	
Connecticut	23	58	108	53	5	217	2	20	58		1,103	65	198	1,304	810	2,422	1,338	1,917	10,366	6	
Delaware	9					3					78	1	7	33	9	89	137	45	449		
District of Columbia	14		2	12	13	25	7		8		201		61	131	92	293	123	77	482	5	
Florida	2,007		1	3			3,358	3	8	2	204	9	20	64	220	32	16	17	807	7	
Georgia	8			2			4		5	1	62	5	4	56	196	229	12	22	20	1	
Hawaii					8			1	3		53		3	17	1		2			20,865	9
Idaho				8	4	18		1	5		128	52	7	68	67		10	67	63	42	
Illinois	16	187	3,675	5,347	19	6,586	7	1,798	2,454	8	2,352	362	471	10,105	5,070	7,837	2,141	5,139	10,183	100	
Indiana	1	2	33	1,405	3	731	7	36	399		305	30	119	757	321	355	140	475	386	2	
Indian Territory			58	94		18			1		9		14	14	3	5		191	69		
Iowa	3		175	78		114	2	6	480		391	9	41	1,078	200	250	150	300	124	6	
Kansas			110	50		475		1	55		227	1	169	1,658	98	38	89	335	112	2	
Kentucky	1		1	11		13	3		2		109		7	193	19	179	51	28	34	2	
Louisiana	28		5	131	1	198	34	35	25	1	136	9	177	166	45	164	57	57	2,005	3	
Maine	4	19		38		1	2		7		286	155	35	22	221	305	206	87	582		
Maryland	32	1	398	329	6	155	5	1	16		269		51	1,413	157	2,888	174	67	1,072	2	
Massachusetts	627	685	101	222	55	47	2	9	538	5	5,586	2,275	563	1,156	7,293	9,027	6,896	2,641	16,710	56	
Michigan	6	38	210	537	3	1,347		12	2,699	2	1,834	3,892	120	2,234	180	937	254	1,653	2,102	5	
Minnesota	2	7	225	699	1	2,078		255	282	2	693	2,721	78	1,334	105	888	201	511	808	4	
Mississippi	3		7	4	7	30	8	25	6		19	5	8	28	23	27	3	183	408	1	
Missouri	2	30	334	1,207	9	1,402	2	546	168	1	375	6	72	3,064	3,121	1,852	378	859	2,078	11	
Montana		1	15	341	1	319		122	28		434	165	37	226	12	13	362	246	125	41	
Nebraska			571	14		97		5	127		181	14	3	2,446	317	215	65	41	573	8	
Nevada				30	8	27		37			59	7	86	43	2	3	35	432	89	4	
New Hampshire	4	31	2	67	2	1	2		5		232	108	10	55	2,377	146	215	72	116		
New Jersey	166	137	306	387	1	577	10	499	999	8	2,484	288	234	5,955	1,109	5,157	2,392	1,335	15,650	9	
New Mexico			5	25		119		2	6		54	8	11	49	1	8	8	176	39	1	
New York	1,881	1,023	1,853	2,642	72	4,189	1,895	1,404	1,739	35	14,819	1,956	3,620	21,440	14,372	93,397	13,830	11,195	108,055	443	2
North Carolina	1		2				8				136			16	13	28	7	35	25	1	
North Dakota			53	13		6		2	37		224	34	13	1,995	34	127	47	5	19	1	

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Ohio	4	11	1,328	4,423	5	5,476	2	114	173		1,752	488	203	8,481	769	3,224	725	831	7,192	17	1
Oklahoma			65						1		24	1	1	270	6	1	10	6	2		
Oregon		1	9	26	27	221		76	85	31	152	224	20	492	228	127	99	292	296	447	
Pennsylvania	116	83	1,435	5,461	7	16,737	52	664	277	5	6,440	393	783	13,971	2,681	15,296	5,585	7,586	45,882	22	
Philippine Islands											4			2			1				
Porto Rico	130		1				26	2	14		22		87	36				5	9		
Rhode Island	80	211	5	27		8	1		59		1,671	27	217	161	287	691	739	264	3,547		
South Carolina			91	6		60	2		311	1	27	7	3	75	20	53	8	2	12	4	
South Dakota		1	34	14		20		32	127		153	69	12	1,083		16	45	29	7		
Tennessee	2		4	13		106	4		2		92	1	7	148	67	191	19	140	51	3	
Texas	7		1,295	1,038	1	156	5	18	45		238	14	55	885	145	400	85	287	284	1,554	8
Utah			1	18	4	376		13	166		739	106	29	219	842	20	75	606	365	24	
Vermont				9		8			2		143	42	17	31	42	85	56	321	322		
Virginia	12	10	29	269	3	163	1	59	7		374	4	14	126	268	224	61	80	301	7	
Washington	1	3	35	152	25	630		216	198	475	1,150	435	116	821	251	144	230	1,056	1,071	3,226	6
West Virginia	1		104	241		1,106	2	126	16		253	13	60	198	575	56	15	363	3,184		
Wisconsin		4	511	345	4	2,172		86	486	2	334	357	22	4,357	1,306	968	93	396	1,289	3	
Wyoming	1		41	67	1	127		33	2		128	104	24	73	58		37	238	37	11	
Grand total	5,235	2,644	13,554	27,174	770	47,826	5,475	7,393	12,467	1,072	51,126	14,860	9,392	92,936	46,283	149,182	38,706	51,564	242,497	30,824	39

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TABLE VII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907, BY DESTINATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

State or Territory.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Grand total.
Alabama	1	28			16			2	1	109	65	27	20		36	1	10	14	3	2,077
Alaska					1			24	1	20	3		8				1			183
Arizona		4			5	4				57	51	3	332	2	29		5		3	2,130
Arkansas					6			1		2	11	5			6		6			677
California	17	41	6	1	70	1,198	31	591	45	1,444	1,311	64	944	93	67	20	129	8	44	35,377
Colorado	8	36			188		3	132	17	444	174	79	17		5		52			8,582
Connecticut	1,463	2,217			6,425	56	179	625	765	996	437	1,049	15		175	62	30	16	58	34,641
Delaware	30	18			726			21	110	32	22	9					2			1,830
District of Columbia	2				12	1	1	14		25	46	1	11	25	15	1	1	4	2	1,707
Florida			14		3				3	51	20		1,380	1	35	2	2	164	3	8,456
Georgia	2	1			5	6				32	48	1	13	2	29	1	9	2	1	779
Hawaii		1				1,328		2		5	38		2,251				1			24,588
Idaho		2				6		2	2	248	25	2	243		5				111	1,186
Illinois	4,558	2,916		1	17,847	6	977	1,199	601	6,627	1,196	3,688	14	4	153	178	118	8	208	104,156
Indiana	184	1,708	1		1,056	1	1,747	14	39	131	297	326	3	4	387	39	41		114	11,599
Indian Territory	17	5			161			95	40	1	21	9			3		1			829
Iowa	76	12			52		7	16	1	1,893	96	19	3		73		23		1	5,639
Kansas	12	15			138		1	6	7	229	90	47	20		32	1	26			4,044
Kentucky	4	37			10		26			9	20		1	1	51	1	1		1	815
Louisiana	7	9	4		65		4	93	22	184	42	9	210	40	96	5	3	7	3	4,080
Maine	191	26		1	344	10	2	23	9	218	148	76	36		43	37	7	1	77	3,219
Maryland	544	280			2,032	1	243	877	263	136	112	245	9	1	6	7	24	10	17	11,843
Massachusetts	3,906	104	1		11,606	5,674	42	1,217	564	3,189	2,503	197	96	27	920	570	78	55	340	85,583
Michigan	242	1,346			5,717		271	108	164	1,526	605	540	3		150	9	46		35	28,827
Minnesota	19	62			735	1	87	74	117	7,974	251	204	2		84	1	47	1	6	20,559
Mississippi	1				3				4	27	13	3	15	2	65	9	3	5		945
Missouri	94	560	3		882		550	55	267	163	159	544	93	2	126	122	17	1	165	19,320
Montana	2	9			39		14	8	11	696	297	58	4		2		38		1	3,667
Nebraska	21	24			215			38	1	1,007	39	18	4	1	10		18	1		6,074
Nevada						23				38	8	8	161		1		3		55	1,159
New Hampshire	230	4			841	18	6	181	81	93	68	1	1		55	105	2		46	5,197
New Jersey	1,396	8,565	2		12,518	10	688	539	2,714	1,240	1,323	3,733	16	10	80	11	67	39	11	70,665
New Mexico		7								14	37	9	15		8		3			605
New York	4,176	10,573	50		31,571	513	1,081	5,747	5,090	10,197	5,525	4,692	2,500	704	1,512	421	632	888	510	386,244
North Carolina					1		2	8		6	51	1	1		47		1			390
North Dakota	7	26			93		18	141	78	2,871	101	3			26	2	12		2	5,990

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Ohio	441	10,809			4,798	15	6,597	161	671	332	772	3,921	1	4	271	45	194	2	52	64,305
Oklahoma		1						4		10	13	2			18		3			438
Oregon	5	17	1		22	4	6	19	4	608	117	21	16	1	6	1	20		3	3,724
Pennsylvania	7,322	18,311			33,540	10	5,749	3,925	11,779	1,487	2,604	20,714	108	37	748	105	775	51	105	230,906
Philippine Islands											3		1							11
Porto Rico			8			2		1		2	8		451	77	17	1		97		996
Rhode Island	85	16			1,084	745	12	49	193	353	292	22	4		112	97	6	4	7	11,106
South Carolina	3	13			171				3	5	45	2			21	1			2	948
South Dakota	1	2			12			12	1	1,178	30	5			23		7			2,913
Tennessee		14			6			2		9	22	3	2		6					914
Texas	11	97			486	1	18	186	166	202	68	64	192	10	143	5	8			8,177
Utah		11			1		1			446	84	10	6		10		7		2	4,211
Vermont	53	112			750	9	5	101	43	85	286	41	77		6		78	2		2,729
Virginia	15	251			57	5	144	65	13	96	135	48	12	1	22	8	28		3	2,915
Washington	41	24			227	1	24	174	53	3,149	426	87	13	11	15	4	48	1	15	14,554
West Virginia	221	900	1		942		631	131	114	16	115	488	169		101	22	18		2	10,184
Wisconsin	471	809			2,501		33	111	20	3,308	155	917	1		14	3	94		43	21,215
Wyoming	5	48			53			13	4	205	88	26	1		15	5	9		7	1,461
Grand total	25,884	60,071	91	3	138,033	9,648	19,200	16,807	24,081	53,425	20,516	42,041	9,495	1,060	5,880	1,902	2,754	1,381	2,058	1,285,349

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TABLE VIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors	3						38		14	3	347		50	134		27	22	24	7	31	
Architects	1	1	3			2			33		128		29	138	1	12	7	10	7	5	
Clergy	13	5	1	2		3		3	18	2	158	6	66	110	13	49	81	35	89	45	
Editors	2		1			2	7		1		53	2	5	9	2	5	6	3	2	9	
Electricians	2		10			4	3		20		207	1	19	103	1	69	50	25	66	3	
Engineers (professional)	6	5	3			6	25	1	87	1	657	9	189	473	6	54	56	29	21	24	
Lawyers	2					1	48	1	3		67	2	13	35	8	4	5	8	28	6	
Literary and scientific persons	2	2	2	1		1	18		9	3	86	2	25	131	11	63	21	8	16	3	
Musicians	18	2	16	1		2	12		13		111	1	28	159	7	178	5	102	282	3	
Officials (government)	4			2	2	2	39		2		53		11	53	2	1	6	3	5	28	
Physicians	5	1	1		1	2	46		9	3	74	3	20	69	8	17	14	15	56	35	
Sculptors and artists		3	8			1	20	1	20	3	86		76	158	3	66	10	101	48	17	
Teachers	47	19	5	4	2	6	10		16	3	283	11	211	194	17	269	122	23	33	108	
Other professional	46	5	20	3	54	3	25	1	16	8	372	10	60	230	8	231	116	19	41	293	6
Total	151	43	79	13	59	35	291	7	261	26	2,682	47	802	1,996	87	1,045	521	405	701	610	6
SKILLED.																					
Bakers	25	15	170	44		62	12	4	173		175	11	66	914	73	1,291	85	240	529	9	
Barbers and hairdressers	8	38	30	38		12	35	3	17		89		26	544	82	577	23	80	2,026	16	
Blacksmiths	53	30	174	67		84	2	5	84	2	362	22	46	772	57	934	169	187	970	7	
Bookbinders	1		13	1		5			2		23	2	3	74	3	475	5	1	12		
Brewers			27	1		5			7		19		4	250		31	4	5	2	2	
Butchers	8	8	254	20		48		3	93	1	274	1	37	940	24	1,474	75	73	275	1	
Cabinetmakers	6	2	8	4		11			11		91	2	9	84	5	479	12	13	70		
Carpenters and joiners	172	74	398	49		162	25	13	482	10	2,295	108	108	1,824	193	4,915	595	613	2,288	51	
Clerks and accountants	88	19	165	54		52	156	7	122	1	1,720	32	180	1,617	304	2,420	1,345	159	366	119	
Dressmakers	96	8	34	3		12	3	6	22		334	4	204	319	12	4,790	389	179	1,170	1	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	19	2	6	2		2	2	1	27		474	4	17	113	10	72	94	37	15	16	
Engravers		2					2				31		5	32		47		2	2		
Furriers and fur workers		3	12	12		4			1		8		8	59	52	521	2		3		
Gardeners	3	2	32	67		18		1	136		287	3	30	278	19	34	90	83	219	17	

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Hat and cap makers	1		6	1		7	1		1		41		4	41	3	594	2	14	21	4	
Iron and steel workers	4	19	69	6		15			39		459	16	15	254	5	87	166	48	43		
Jewelers	5	5	2				3		5		50	2	19	16	4	168	4	12	17	2	1
Locksmiths		2	245	15		52		1	5		6	7	11	1,004	5	1,403	1	50	8		
Machinists	5	5	53	2		14	6		27		510	10	65	288	11	179	135	42	96	5	
Mariners	225		1	9		128	14	181	93		403	170	29	280	519	17	98	98	1,710	53	
Masons	57	10	233	40		171	4	10	105		1,623	6	37	936	104	369	256	1,711	3,352	7	
Mechanics (not specified)	19	3	10			16	47	2	26		256	9	90	226	29	106	76	139	337	1	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	6	5	14	1		3	1		20		146	6	24	118	17	330	9	20	72	1	
Millers		3	59	4		26	1		22		32	4	6	254	2	210	11	30	192	2	
Milliners	4	1	5			2			8		54		39	37	1	644	49	6	13		
Miners	4	2	414	45		315	1	19	52	1	2,546	120	378	752	38	30	430	2,267	1,025	41	
Painters and glaziers	25	5	76	6		13	11	4	140		589	27	43	524	20	2,287	89	70	266	6	2
Photographers	1	12		2		1	3	1	2	1	40	4	5	40	23	185	8	9	38	21	
Plasterers	1								12		431	2	11	14		10	117	30	9	3	
Plumbers	6						3		17		378	4	7	19	1	72	70	4	2	1	
Printers	17	3	6	4		3	3		23		162	3	16	128	9	376	40	18	141	8	
Saddlers and harnessmakers	9	2	42	3		13			3		38	1	6	135	4	308	27	8	37		
Seamstresses	347	9	55	2		9	10	2	33		45	36	32	291	11	2,087	147	84	1,542	1	
Shipwrights	3					1			5		67	2		8		2	20		2	1	
Shoemakers	72	186	293	88		119	2	4	50		199	29	38	764	198	2,606	88	433	5,422	10	
Stokers	5	5	37	13		22	2	2	12		125	9	9	166	53	6	77	26	70	3	
Stone-cutters	2	5	36			37		2	10		198	7	19	114	17	25	75	325	395		
Tailors	80	95	371	100	1	103	10	9	68		224	62	63	1,079	142	21,779	131	310	3,344	57	1
Tanners and curriers	1	4	19	17		14			3		16	12	9	84	21	240		8	45		
Textile workers (not specified)			28			5					509	4	5	67	1	18	51	3	4		
Tinners	2	10	38	2		7		1	12		28	4	3	226	7	930	7	10	112	2	
Tobacco workers	255	3	4	2		1	1,483		140		40		3	57	32	699	4	5	12	3	
Upholsterers		5	3						10		45	3	3	51	4	201	6	8	8		
Watch and clock makers		6	8	1					6		23	3	24	91	7	572	6	14	44	6	
Weavers and spinners	1	56	99	2		9			179		973	2	185	434	7	384	219	182	202	9	
Wheelwrights	7	1	53	13		23			11		62		6	256		43	14	6	10		
Woodworkers (not specified)			29	1		2	1		15		61	1	5	94	1	181	12	13	18	2	
Other skilled	31	8	76	7		24	24	5	92	2	599	9	123	411	35	434	68	77	200	53	
Total	1,674	673	3,707	748	1	1,632	1,867	286	2,414	18	17,160	763	2,075	17,079	2,165	55,552	5,392	7,762	26,756	546	4
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents	2	1					9		35	1	310	2	55	56	6	77	51	14	8	1	
Bankers		1	1				3		13		123		15	31	1	3	7	2	8	11	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	7		12			4	2		3		90		4	42	2	17	43	85	560		
Farm laborers	572	272	2,129	15,197		21,904	5	1,901	1,009	91	686	830	459	16,072	6,924	2,258	1,959	6,790	65,389	20,636	1
Farmers	35	121	107	753		941	6	250	574	23	502	44	289	1,395	399	115	875	1,727	1,557	817	
Fishermen	4			1				2	6		33	4	1	11	11	9	45	11	214	9	
Hotel keepers	1	1	2			1		2	2	1	36		12	51	20	33	14	13	3	39	
Laborers	725	350	557	9,367	2	14,742	48	4,624	1,942	816	3,780	7,856	550	6,803	33,444	7,760	11,217	20,604	80,095	1,334	9
Manufacturers									13		123	1	49	79	2	19	14	6	6	12	

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TABLE VIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
MISCELLANEOUS—cont'd.																					
Merchants and dealers	51	79	38	61	285	25	378	11	246	17	1,184	12	337	2,522	361	3,534	302	486	1,399	772	6
Servants	882	243	1,904	161	2	3,055	86	121	548	5	3,520	3,169	1,260	10,878	815	8,822	12,152	3,380	11,832	166	2
Other miscellaneous	94	18	60	18	188	33	41	6	111	38	1,849	29	212	788	101	1,026	485	216	489	2,016	6
Total	2,373	1,086	4,810	25,558	477	40,705	578	6,917	4,502	992	12,236	11,947	3,243	38,728	42,086	23,673	27,164	33,334	161,560	25,813	24
No occupation (including women and children)	1,037	842	4,967	855	233	5,454	2,739	183	5,290	36	19,048	2,103	3,272	35,133	1,945	68,912	5,629	10,063	53,480	3,855	5
Grand total	5,235	2,644	13,554	27,174	770	47,826	5,475	7,393	12,467	1,072	51,126	14,860	9,392	92,936	46,283	149,182	38,706	51,564	242,497	30,824	39

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TABLE VIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Grand total.
PROFESSIONAL.																				
Actors	1	9	5		2			9	2	17	19		31	2	1	3	2	2	17	822
Architects		12	1		10	1		2	1	42	57						3	1		507
Clergy	1	22	2		30	6	1	8	3	29	36	5	26		14	3	23	3	2	913
Editors		2			2	1	1			7	5		2	2	1					132
Electricians	1	12			24	3	1	12		66	51	1	8	2	1		6			771
Engineers (professional)	2	45	1		16	5	3	17	1	238	378	4	16	16		3	24	12		2,433
Lawyers		6	3		2	2	1	1		10	13		15	13			2	5	1	305
Literary and scientific persons	2	8			27		1	5		15	22		6	6	5	1	2	1	1	506
Musicians	9	32			53	1	2	9		32	9	12	7	1	1		3	2	1	1,114
Officials (government)		8	1		2	3	2	15		9	5		11	14		1		5	1	290
Physicians	3	11	1		8	1		4	1	4	24	1	8	16	3	3	1	7	5	480
Sculptors and artists	1	21	1		19			8	1	13	13	1	19	3	1		1	1		724
Teachers	2	28			40	3	3	11	1	66	59	5	21	3	17	4	16	8	3	1,673
Other professional	5	33		1	38	5	3	14	1	99	93	2	19	26		2	4	17	1	1,930
Total	27	249	15	1	273	31	18	115	11	647	784	31	189	104	44	20	87	64	32	12,600
SKILLED.																				
Bakers	15	76			235	5	9	18	7	233	153	27	71		6	10	6	2	1	4,772
Barbers and hairdressers	3	117			34	5	17	7	1	57	25	6	26		23	17	4	1	5	3,992
Blacksmiths	124	472			804	6	49	80	49	530	188	190	46	1	31	3	25	5	3	6,634
Bookbinders	5	9			25		1	3	1	28	8	2	3						1	706
Brewers		2			8					11	4	1	1				1			385
Butchers	15	218			283		12	15	12	129	94	43	18		7	1	11	5	6	4,478
Cabinetmakers	21	8			44	1	2	9	3	40	61	2	6				1	1	1	1,007
Carpenters and joiners	311	599	1		1,195	56	54	266	74	1,484	1,494	206	190	7	142	6	136	18	42	20,656
Clerks and accountants	29	211	3		178	44	21	36	8	996	720	30	470	30	45	13	63	139	18	11,980
Dressmakers	51	166			278	21	10	17	11	165	111	12	20	5	41	1	20	8	3	8,526
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	9	18			43		1	11	1	253	164	5	11			1	23	11		1,464
Engravers		7			1					2	7									140
Furriers and fur workers	1	27			26		12	5	5	11	2	22			1				3	600
Gardeners	12	40			91	2	3	5	4	115	138	13				1	3		1	1,747

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TABLE VIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russniak).	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Grand total.
SKILLED—continued.																				
Hat and cap makers	3	10			11		2	8		7	5	4	4		2					797
Iron and steel workers	60	69			140	3	7	13	6	124	521	17	33		2	3	15			2,289
Jewelers		2			4		1	2		5	4		1		3		3	3		343
Locksmiths	140	353			709	2	18	95	23	5		91	1		3			1	6	4,262
Machinists	18	78			53		8	23	2	229	276	16	31	9	2		16	10		2,224
Mariners	22	6	1		17	51	2	22	3	2,628	117	4	254	13	6	9	15	65	7	7,270
Masons	38	214			367	20	14	35	18	322	776	93	169		77	4	92	3	35	11,308
Mechanics (not specified)	10	21	1		40	1	1	2	1	108	74	3	70	5	2		7	4	3	1,745
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	2	14			26	2		5	1	40	52	6	3		5		6	3	2	960
Millers	10	108			135	1	4	3	6	49	19	47	1				2		2	1,255
Milliners		10			11		2	4		6	16	1	1				3	3		920
Miners	380	101	2		474	8	21	48	18	200	1,074	136	132	1	6	1	369		1	11,452
Painters and glaziers	20	96			161	8	1	28	7	361	270	16	29	3	7	2	14	1	12	5,239
Photographers	1	16			13		1	8	2	21	12	1	3		1		2			477
Plasterers		1			1	1	1	1		4	324	1	2		4	1	31		1	1,013
Plumbers	2	2			1	1		7		16	282				1		10			906
Printers	1	33			23	2	2	6	1	65	66	4	4	3	3	1	3	5		1,182
Saddlers and harnessmakers	10	40			74	1	3	3	4	48	11	16	4					3		853
Seamstresses	2	45	1		194	5	1	6	6	367	20	12	10	1	28		2	63	2	5,508
Shipwrights						2				24	44							2		183
Shoemakers	116	522			836	15	52	76	56	232	60	256	33	3	167	11	2	12	9	13,059
Stokers	14	11	1		48	45	18	10	3	155	60	8	438	14	1	2	8		6	1,484
Stonecutters	5	13			29	6	3	9	1	161	401	13	55		11	1	70		7	2,052
Tailors	314	394			884	7	45	187	70	299	92	140	28	2	92	12	15	12	22	30,644
Tanners and curriers	5	35			30		2	7	3	27	5	53	1		4	1				666
Textile workers (not specified)	1	3			49	6			1	8	117	5			1		2			888
Tinners	5	38			61		3	6	1	58	17	24	6		3		11		1	1,685
Tobacco workers	2	7	5		5	2	1			17	3		379		7	2			1	3,084
Upholsterers	3	7			19			3		12	30	1					1		1	424
Watch and clock makers	6	11			12			2		47	17	2	2		3	1				914
Weavers and spinners	12	25			122	6	2	5	7	48	313	10	1		35	4	1		2	3,566
Wheelwrights	3	110			113		11	2	9	26	20	41	3		1		1	1		846

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Woodworkers (not specified)	8	25			48	1	1	3		31	34	6	1		2			1		597
Other skilled	7	76	1		118	2	4	20	8	156	229	32	55	1	13		14	8	6	3,033
Total	1,816	4,466	16		8,073	338	422	1,121	433	9,960	8,560	1,618	2,616	98	788	108	1,008	390	210	190,315
MISCELLANEOUS.																				
Agents		5	1		3			4	1	28	57		13	3		1	4	7		755
Bankers		2								6	20		1	3	1					252
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	3	1			12	1		2		37	42	4	4		3	1	1			982
Farm laborers	10,620	29,891			54,837	347	14,959	5,861	12,758	4,156	397	21,774	508	6	1,430	449	39	20	718	323,854
Farmers	122	189			303	22	29	109	17	1,039	190	101	176	19	407	95	50	30	48	13,476
Fishermen	2	3			4	77				493	12		16			4	2	1	5	980
Hotel keepers	1	5			1			1		6	8		4		1		4			262
Laborers	5,541	6,850	2	1	31,751	3,566	2,114	7,234	4,998	13,264	1,012	3,701	1,646	7	833	990	215	29	762	291,141
Manufacturers		3			1		2			9	32		2	4		1	1	1		380
Merchants and dealers	19	160	17		127	31	30	63	8	234	406	20	562	172	274	64	51	75	51	14,470
Servants	4,071	6,290	3		20,689	1,368	524	479	3,951	12,155	1,274	6,675	292	45	412	16	191	95	24	121,587
Other miscellaneous	34	97	1		144	12	15	59	9	332	780	40	82	20	21	5	73	21	17	9,586
Total	20,413	43,496	24	1	107,872	5,424	17,673	13,812	21,742	31,759	4,230	32,315	3,306	279	3,412	1,626	631	279	1,625	777,725
No occupation (including women and children)	3,628	11,860	36	1	21,815	3,855	1,087	1,759	1,895	11,059	6,942	8,077	3,384	579	1,636	148	1,028	648	191	304,709
Grand total	25,884	60,071	91	3	138,033	9,648	19,200	16,807	24,081	53,425	20,516	42,041	9,495	1,060	5,880	1,902	2,754	1,381	2,058	1,285,349

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TABLE IX.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907, BY DESTINATIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Alabama.	Alaska.	Arizona.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Connecticut.	Delaware.	District of Columbia.	Florida.	Georgia.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Indian Territory.	Iowa.	Kansas.	Kentucky.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors					17		5		3	44	1			39	1				
Architects					64	2	9		4			1		21	2		1	2	
Clergy	1	2	2		43	9	8	4	7	2	6	20	2	46	7		11	5	6
Editors					5		1		2	7				3	1				2
Electricians	2		1		49	2	17			2	1		2	55	3		4	4	
Engineers (professional)	3		13		104	14	23	2	6	9	7	5		112	7		2	3	2
Lawyers	1		1		10		2		3	8	1	1		9	1				1
Literary and scientific persons	1				15	3	3	1	2	3		2		23					
Musicians	1				8	2	19	1	1	12	1	1	1	68	7			2	
Officials (government)			2		21		1		21	26		1		9	2		3	1	
Physicians					33	1	4	2	4	16		4		23			1		
Sculptors and artists					31	1	5	1	1	2		1		49			3		1
Teachers	1	2	1	1	81	4	56		9	6	2	10	1	84	26		4	1	1
Other professional	5	1	8	1	323	10	17	4	12	21	5	47	3	132	7		4	3	5
Total	15	5	28	2	804	48	170	15	75	158	24	93	9	673	64		33	21	18
SKILLED.																			
Bakers	4		6	2	138	20	90	4	5	45	4	5	2	369	25		32	10	4
Barbers and hairdressers	4		2	1	32	5	110	4	12	49		8	1	203	9	1	4	3	1
Blacksmiths	2	2	16	1	153	22	164	14	2	14	4	6	6	631	50	6	44	16	2
Bookbinders					4	1	12							60			2	2	
Brewers	1				14	3	4				2			32	4				
Butchers	2	2	7		80	6	73	2	5	6	1	3	2	489	33	4	28	11	5
Cabinetmakers	1				34	4	13	1	2	1	2		3	87	4		4	3	1
Carpenters and joiners	23	5	32	8	1,639	64	413	21	25	110	9	19	41	1,496	81	8	83	43	6
Clerks and accountants	19	1	26	6	415	47	160	13	28	376	33	37	6	841	39	2	57	21	15
Dressmakers	8		3	1	88	7	145	13	7	21	7		6	366	22		21	5	9
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	9		6	1	132	6	28	4	5	4	11	2		89	7	1	10	7	1
Engravers			1		4	1	7	1		2				8	1	1	1		1
Furriers and fur workers					1		7		1					32	2		2		1
Gardeners	1	2	4	1	69	8	37	2	3	3	1	2	3	118	17	3	22	2	2
Hat and cap makers					6	1	21	1		4				51			1	1	1
Iron and steel workers	5	1	6	2	67	10	55	2	1	2	1		2	161	13	2	4	1	1
Jewelers	1				4	2	3			3		1		19	2	1			
Locksmiths	3		1		37	8	99	8	3		1			465	22	5	8	6	5
Machinists	2		6	1	86	4	39	6	2	6	1		4	145	12	1	4	5	1
Mariners	65	2	8		419	27	88	5	2	458	21	5	14	196	9		22	2	1
Masons	13	2	56	3	1,083	83	284	15	16	32	5	9	9	749	64	7	42	20	4

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Mechanics (not specified)	4		4	1	76	6	38	3	1	19	1		1	85	9		2	5	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	1	1		1	20		49			1				50	3		2	1	1
Millers	1		2	1	25	4	31	5					3	128	11	1	8	1	3
Milliners	2		1		9	2	18		6		1			59	3		2		
Miners	111	14	499	27	512	360	79	5	8	7	4		42	1,226	282	57	117	212	18
Painters and glaziers	4		1		217	9	107	5	6	20	8	6	2	330	17	1	16	3	8
Photographers	1		1		22	1	2		2	3	1			24	1		1		
Plasterers					153		11	4	1	3	3	1	1	31			3		
Plumbers	1				161	2	15	3	2	4	3		1	48	1			1	1
Printers	1			1	23	1	17		1	5	1	1		95	3		4	1	
Saddlers and harnessmakers			2		12	1	15		1				1	77	7		8	5	
Seamstresses	3	2	1	3	30	2	138	5	16	96	5	1		390	21	2	31	4	4
Shipwrights	1				15									5			2		
Shoemakers	20		3	1	152	30	422	20	27	35	9	5	8	851	58	4	28	20	13
Stokers	11	1	3		85	6	12	1		2	2		1	70	8		6	1	2
Stonecutters	1		3		86	17	40		5	1	6	2	3	87	5	1	8	1	
Tailors	14	1	3	9	168	35	492	27	43	41	19	4	4	1,702	58		38	12	30
Tanners and curriers					12		10	5	1					71	2		4		1
Textile workers (not specified)					2	1	22							31	3		4		
Tinners	1		2		30		19	4	3				2	112	10		7	2	1
Tobacco workers			1		3	2	18		2	2,074		3		47			2		1
Upholsterers					10	1	3	1	2					20			1	1	
Watch and clock makers	1			1	8	3	19		2		4	5		78	2		9	1	1
Weavers and spinners	1		3	1	46	7	93	6		1			6	125	17	1	13	10	1
Wheelwrights	1		2		15	6	14	4			1			107	10		6	4	
Woodworkers (not specified)				1	12		6		2	1			1	41	5		3		
Other skilled	3		11		248	7	68	3	5	51	3	11	3	211	31		14	6	3
Total	346	36	722	74	6,657	832	3,610	217	255	3,500	174	136	178	12,708	983	109	730	449	149
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents	1		4		32	1	6	1	5	11	2			30	2			1	1
Bankers					18		1		2	2	1	1		4	1		1	1	1
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters			2		44	2	33	1	1	2		1		72	6	1	9	2	
Farm laborers	587	17	212	252	5,068	2,011	9,090	586	233	696	56	18,715	254	28,218	4,912	412	856	688	108
Farmers	22	4	94	14	1,412	200	366	11	16	36	11	7	93	1,218	178	7	257	109	17
Fishermen		2			46	4	8	2	1	4		2	16	31	2		14	1	1
Hotel keepers					30	4	2		2	1		2	3	10	2			1	
Laborers	436	47	683	57	9,423	2,252	8,056	459	335	586	164	1,014	301	24,087	2,511	69	1,164	616	98
Manufacturers			1		9		4		3			2		15	1		1		
Merchants and dealers	20		17	5	906	64	154	6	36	193	31	60	2	664	39	1	58	28	11
Servants	60	14	60	34	1,699	549	4,552	218	179	401	37	34	63	10,470	571	24	657	302	65
Other miscellaneous	11	6	12		1,374	36	161	8	25	101	10	16	11	425	36	2	32	24	10
Total	1,137	90	1,085	362	20,061	5,123	22,433	1,292	838	2,033	312	19,854	743	65,244	8,261	516	3,049	1,773	312
No occupation (including women and children)	579	32	295	239	7,855	2,579	8,428	306	539	2,765	269	4,505	256	25,531	2,291	204	1,827	1,801	336
Grand total	2,077	163	2,130	677	35,377	8,582	34,641	1,830	1,707	8,456	779	24,588	1,186	104,156	11,599	829	5,639	4,044	815

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TABLE IX.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907, BY DESTINATIONS AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.	Montana.	Nebraska.	Nevada.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New Mexico.	New York.	North Carolina.	North Dakota.	Ohio.	Oklahoma.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors	1			10	9	1	1	4	1	4			4		612		1	3	
Architects			4	23	7	3		4		1			19		265	1	1	12	
Clergy	8	3	16	48	25	24	1	15	4	10	1	1	31	1	327		4	29	3
Editors				8		1		1					2		81			2	
Electricians		1	6	63	15	11		5	3	4		1	52	1	334	1	3	18	
Engineers (professional)	6	5	16	62	36	22	2	12	9	2	4	1	91	4	1,482	1	6	52	
Lawyers	2		3	12		2		1	2				7	1	217				
Literary and scientific persons	1		2	11	8	3		6	1		2		18		365		1	5	
Musicians	2	1	14	53	15	3		12	4	5			43		555		2	60	
Officials (government)	5		1	7				2					3		163		1	5	
Physicians	1		5	16	6	5		7	1	2	2		12		268		1	9	
Sculptors and artists	2	2	2	20	5	3		6				1	22		491		2	12	
Teachers	5	24	17	106	21	41	1	12	3	6	1	5	58		791		6	37	
Other professional	12	4	48	101	31	17	2	27	3	3	2	1	64		652	2	6	46	
Total	45	40	134	540	178	136	7	114	31	37	12	10	426	7	6,603	5	34	290	3
SKILLED.																			
Bakers	29	6	75	251	101	61	1	73	6	15	2	10	245	1	2,227	1	14	133	1
Barbers and hairdressers	24	8	53	308	41	14	2	55	2	8		5	229		2,146	1	8	145	
Blacksmiths	13	10	72	429	173	120	4	90	17	47	4	14	349	2	2,146	2	41	363	
Bookbinders	2		15	34	3	5		9	1	2		3	29		418	1	1	13	
Brewers	1		5	9	8	6		10	4	5		1	9		177		1	24	
Butchers	15	7	77	214	73	57		58	8	36	2	9	204	1	2,032	1	19	177	4
Cabinetmakers	1	2	17	69	32	30		9	1	3	2		39		492			36	
Carpenters and joiners	60	26	274	1,204	426	339	3	225	52	99	12	30	1,037	5	8,542	7	104	741	3
Clerks and accountants	41	27	115	683	150	210	7	124	34	44	9	22	501	2	5,880	12	49	215	1
Dressmakers	39	26	60	521	63	53	3	64	9	23	3	15	382	1	5,273	1	7	174	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	22	3	27	103	42	26		12	3	4		1	72	3	413	1	4	41	1
Engravers			2	8	2				2		1		11		64			6	
Furriers and fur workers			6	23	7	5		8		1			21		588		1	24	
Gardeners	30	5	15	122	57	33	2	27	6	13	2	3	85		639	3	7	88	1
Hat and cap makers	1		13	32	9	2		5		2		2	41		476			21	
Iron and steel workers		4	14	228	69	29		24	11	3	1	5	165	2	658	1	5	141	1
Jewelers	2		7	27	1	1		2				1	24	1	196			7	
Locksmiths	3	3	94	135	66	27	1	70	4	15	1	2	236	1	1,804		6	230	1
Machinists	7	7	19	205	81	50	4	15	4	5		5	100	3	803	3	10	104	
Mariners	162	27	61	449	80	101	23	67	10	2	12	8	273	1	3,468	1	29	65	1

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Masons	36	25	84	575	235	144	6	134	37	65	9	19	514	9	4,215	5	28	414	7
Mechanics (not specified)	2	1	11	91	17	17		22	3	3	7	3	105	2	868	1	7	40	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	2		4	62	12	6		8		1		3	61		493	1	1	23	
Millers	2	3	19	54	28	16	1	21	2	12			56		420	1	3	80	
Milliners	4		10	59	6	8		6			1	1	35	1	538		3	24	1
Miners	11	16	63	285	563	154	16	108	384	24	38	16	173	50	1,252	2	40	524	6
Painters and glaziers	9	9	57	311	97	65	1	45	7	14		6	274	1	2,780		25	123	
Photographers	1		2	23	11	5		9		2			28		245	2	2	10	
Plasterers		1	5	45	16	3		7	2		1		45		556			6	
Plumbers	1	3	3	86	36	19		9	3	4	4	5	46	1	291		2	21	
Printers		1	9	71	29	20		6	1	2			59		676		4	29	
Saddlers and harnessmakers	1		14	32	11	12		10	1	4			48		422		2	39	
Seamstresses	9	10	79	367	43	61		25	2	24		8	337		2,959	1	14	132	1
Shipwrights	1		1	14	10	10	1						11		73		2	6	
Shoemakers	57	21	155	1,075	155	96	6	152	21	60	6	27	718	4	5,863	1	30	499	5
Stokers	31		11	50	21	26	2	18	2	2	1	5	96		767		2	36	
Stonecutters	4	47	8	202	38	48	1	11	9	8	3	14	67		714	2	1	68	
Tailors	24	46	669	1,942	210	169	31	268	9	41	3	30	1,064	6	18,991	2	29	712	2
Tanners and curriers			7	46	8	4		7		1			53		280		1	31	
Textile workers (not specified)	1	28	1	445	4	1		1		1		7	20		72			12	
Tinners	3	1	17	70	17	7	1	18	1	3		2	69		956		4	57	
Tobacco workers	4		7	185	10	3	1	8	1	3		7	28		576		4	10	
Upholsterers		1	3	24	8	7		3	1				20		252	2	1	9	
Watch and clock makers	2		11	49	10	4		2		2		1	46		525		1	21	
Weavers and spinners	3	47	9	798	60	23	1	21	2	9	2	28	298	2	874	14	3	65	
Wheelwrights			16	20	27	11		26		6		1	53		238		6	64	
Woodworkers (not specified)		1	13	42	17	9		2	1	4		1	34		268		2	22	
Other skilled	26	11	84	195	97	58	6	44	6	14	4	6	174	3	837		9	146	
Total	686	433	2,393	12,272	3,280	2,175	124	1,938	669	636	130	326	8,584	102	85,443	69	532	5,971	36
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents	5		4	41	12	9		6	3	3	1		15	1	415		2	15	1
Bankers	4		2	8				2	1				1		183			2	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	3		3	68	21	21	1	16	8	12	2	1	63		387		3	26	
Farm laborers	1,229	502	3,183	12,474	6,447	3,604	166	4,927	630	1,142	260	960	17,348	65	66,110	36	1,065	25,264	79
Farmers	46	21	52	653	402	396	18	218	168	143	99	34	395	18	2,559	6	211	463	29
Fishermen	8	2	2	31	41	116	2	28	12	9		1	8	6	207		44	5	
Hotel keepers	1		1	6	4	1		1	2			1	6	1	144			3	
Laborers	462	1,133	1,783	25,330	8,224	6,884	132	5,896	1,103	1,095	403	2,710	12,220	161	82,458	35	1,131	12,097	28
Manufacturers	5			13	4	1							15	1	256	3		7	1
Merchants and dealers	90	30	106	580	153	84	10	153	21	21	15	10	450	6	8,314	11	23	248	4
Servants	143	353	949	11,848	2,658	2,701	45	1,080	348	550	48	483	8,121	43	40,933	32	847	4,801	27
Other miscellaneous	38	30	41	900	130	110	8	65	28	20	8	21	371	3	3,288	39	24	187	2
Total	2,034	2,071	6,126	51,952	18,096	13,927	382	12,392	2,324	2,995	836	4,221	39,013	305	205,254	162	3,350	43,118	171
No occupation (including women and children)	1,315	675	3,190	20,819	7,273	4,321	432	4,876	643	2,406	181	640	22,642	191	88,944	154	2,074	14,926	228
Grand total	4,080	3,219	11,843	85,583	28,827	20,559	945	19,320	3,667	6,074	1,159	5,197	70,665	605	386,244	390	5,990	64,305	438

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TABLE IX.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907, BY DESTINATIONS AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Oregon.	Pennsylvania.	Philippine Islands.	Porto Rico.	Rhode Island.	South Carolina.	South Dakota.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Utah.	Vermont.	Virginia.	Washington.	West Virginia.	Wisconsin.	Wyoming.	Grand total.
PROFESSIONAL.																	
Actors		17		27				1	4				9		3		822
Architects		35			5			1	4	1	3	1	7		4		507
Clergy	1	96	1	8	5		2	1	20	3		1	15	3	23	2	913
Editors		5		1		1			1			2	4		1	1	132
Electricians	1	61		4	8			3	4	3	2	2	15	1	6	1	771
Engineers (professional)	5	163		8	13		2	1	16	6	2	8	43	6	35		2,433
Lawyers		9		3					1	2			3		2		305
Literary and scientific persons		20		1	2	3	1						1		2		506
Musicians	3	130			8	2	1		59	1		3	5	3	6		1,114
Officials (government)		7		2	1			1					3		2		290
Physicians	1	32		4				1	4			4	11				480
Sculptors and artists	1	41			3			1	3		4		4	1	3		724
Teachers	10	113		22	13	2	3		7	8	2	5	45		18	1	1,673
Other professional	6	183		4	9	2	8	1	15	6	4	5	33	1	23	1	1,930
Total	28	912	1	84	67	10	17	11	138	30	17	31	198	15	128	6	12,600
SKILLED.																	
Bakers	9	480		5	28	5	9	1	50	20	7	6	39	13	82	1	4,772
Barbers and hairdressers	4	382		2	36		4	4	14	4	1	4	15	6	17	1	3,992
Blacksmiths	23	1,096		9	54	4	23	3	53	17	11	8	85	37	155	5	6,634
Bookbinders	1	65			2	1	1		5		2	1	3	1	7		706
Brewers	1	40			4		1	1	2				4	1	10	1	385
Butchers	8	492		1	27	1	5	3	55	11	3	7	25	11	74	2	4,478
Cabinetmakers	1	69		1	5	3	3		5			2	12	2	11		1,007
Carpenters and joiners	56	2,169		12	144	13	39	6	148	56	18	29	301	45	295	10	20,656
Clerks and accountants	37	906		87	104	7	17	17	110	55	12	19	167	18	147	9	11,980
Dressmakers	9	833		4	78	1	4	7	8	43	9	10	24	1	48	1	8,529
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	5	233		14	16	4	4	2	6	8	1	7	42	3	18		1,464
Engravers		8			2				1	1			2		2		140
Furriers and fur workers		57			1				3			1	1	1	6		800
Gardeners	7	168		1	18	7	1	3	26	8	3	7	31	1	28		1,747
Hat and cap makers	3	80		1	6				3	1		2	4		6		797
Iron and steel workers	4	382		3	44	10	1	2	9	7	1	12	27	14	34	2	2,249
Jewelers	1	17		1	8	2			1	2	1	2	1		2		345
Locksmiths	5	685			16	11	4	2	41	4	2	6	10	3	100	3	4,262
Machinists	4	252		12	56	6	1	2	25	15	8	8	38	8	38	1	2,224

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Mariners	60	405		13	58		15	1	22	23	4	24	286	55	117	3	7,270
Masons	33	1,583		6	82	12	10	8	88	45	44	19	84	75	152	10	11,308
Machanics (not specified)	3	145		22	31	2	1	1	8	23	4	6	8	8	25	3	1,745
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	2	79		9	23		2	1	9	7	1	3	6	3	8		960
Millers	4	192			9		2	2	25	3	2	1	6	10	46	1	1,245
Milliners		88			9			1	1	5	1	1	5		9		920
Miners	20	2,563			33	1	21	32	127	457	19	15	396	262	104	97	11,452
Painters and glaziers	8	427		1	35	6	5	4	28	8	6	8	43	8	68		5,239
Photographers	4	46			5		1		6	2		1	10		3		477
Plasterers	3	73			6			1	2	4	3	1	19	1	1	1	1,013
Plumbers	8	69			10	6			2	4	5	1	16	1	6	1	906
Printers	3	70		2	13		1		2	4	1		13		10	2	1,182
Saddlers and harnessmakers	1	96			3		3	1	8	1	2	1	2	1	8	1	853
Seamstresses	8	456		20	60	6	6	5	15	17	2	10	14	7	52	4	5,508
Shipwrights	2	15				1				2			9		2		183
Shoemakers	18	1,803		12	148	3	12	6	70	17	13	20	46	67	167		13,059
Stokers	1	114			8			2	9	1	3	9	24	15	16	1	1,484
Stonecutters	10	171			9	2	2	1	4	9	224	2	42	8	54	3	2,052
Tailors	18	2,997		8	175	8	16	24	72	13	19	40	77	27	198	4	30,644
Tanners and curriers	1	82							7	1		1	7	2	21		666
Textile workers (not specified)	3	48			154		1		3	16	1		1	2	3		888
Tinners	1	161		2	9	1	1		7	3	2	2	9	5	13		1,635
Tobacco workers	1	62			1			1	3	2		3	5	2	4		3,084
Upholsterers		34			4			1	2			2	4		7		424
Watch and clock makers	2	75		3	7		2	1	5	1		1	2		7		914
Weavers and spinners	2	509			232	122	8	6	13	22	6	2	11	4	36	3	3,566
Wheelwrights	1	147			1	1	4	1	15	4	1		4	3	26		846
Woodworkers (not specified)	..				5	2	1		7	1	2	1	10	1	20	1	597
Other skilled	18	351		17	42		8	2	38	9	8	5	70	11	55	1	3,033
Total	413	21,333		268	1,821	248	239	155	1,163	956	452	310	2,060	743	2,318	172	190,315
MISCELLANEOUS.																	
Agents	2	59	1	10	16	1		3	12	2		5	6	2	6		755
Bankers	1	6				1		1	3			1	2		1		252
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	6	104			14	1	2		5	4	3	1	15	2	14		982
Farm laborers	658	85,503		45	1,478	146	493	97	3,284	691	598	875	1,454	4,152	5,663	255	323,854
Farmers	159	1,453		20	104	41	128	13	217	79	19	55	553	132	415	85	13,476
Fishermen	22	28			9		12	1		1			119	1	130	1	980
Hotel keepers	2	6			1		2		1				20		2		262
Laborers	988	53,764		26	2,547	75	524	130	918	1,240	710	673	5,439	3,077	4,925	462	291,141
Manufacturers	3	19		2	3				2		1	3	3		2		380
Merchants and dealers	69	943	3	75	75	16	18	27	133	18	12	35	300	24	89	9	14,470
Servants	277	19,180		38	1,422	74	431	36	349	238	247	144	828	397	1,827	100	121,587
Other miscellaneous	126	658		3	123	5	5	7	49	45	31	13	808	13	76	11	9,586
Total	2,313	161,723	4	219	5,792	360	1,615	315	4,973	2,318	1,621	1,805	9,547	7,800	13,150	923	777,725
No occupation (including women and children)	970	46,938	6	425	3,426	330	1,042	433	1,903	907	639	769	2,749	1,626	5,619	360	304,709
Grand total	3,724	230,906	11	996	11,106	948	2,913	914	8,177	4,211	2,729	2,915	14,554	10,184	21,215	1,461	1,285,349

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In Table X, as presented this year, a return has been made to the plan followed prior to the year 1906, so as to furnish the number and nationality of immigrants arrived in the United States from 1857 to 1907, by years:

TABLE X.—IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1857–1907, BY COUNTRIES.

Country.	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
Austria-Hungary					13	78	93	136
Belgium	1,011	160	137	30	100	124	136	411
Denmark	762	490	470	527	154	1,565	1,473	738
France	4,441	2,747	2,772	3,080	3,389	2,898	2,314	2,128
German Empire	86,407	69,586	46,635	43,946	52,116	23,811	29,741	41,155
Italy	1,046	1,414	1,051	920	954	621	514	694
Netherlands	986	1,201	168	342	369	339	349	520
Norway	1						20	265
Portugal	116	203	85	88	92	22	104	48
Russian Empire and Finland	74	108	314	156	129	134	135	385
Spain	637	922	1,454	974	804	381	336	681
Sweden	881	2,645	1,850	629	287	1,021	1,179	1,192
Switzerland	1,713	1,671	866	676	1,243	587	696	1,022
United Kingdom:								
England	27,060	21,013	15,188	12,838	13,207	7,659	13,615	29,349
Ireland	59,370	41,500	34,410	40,547	43,351	16,800	36,545	69,161
Scotland	3,833	3,202	1,981	1,995	1,244	730	954	3,136
Wales	601	492	320	547	554	366	632	856
Europe, not specified	20,191	16,823	11,884	12,633	13,771	7,055	33,432	29,222
Total Europe	209,130	164,177	119,585	119,928	131,777	64,191	122,268	181,099
China	4,524	7,183	3,215	6,117	6,094	4,174	5,280	5,240
Other Asia	4	5	1	8	14	7	9	2
Total Asia	4,528	7,188	3,216	6,125	6,108	4,181	5,289	5,242
Africa	26	8	20	119	48	8	12	25
British North America	6,068	5,360	4,544	4,412	3,221	2,538	3,388	3,642
Central America	277	11	5	7	9	31	8	1
Mexico	401	342	301	243	207	197	101	78
South America	85	130	116	204	148	90	139	142
West Indies	808	922	718	1,158	853	543	575	494
All other countries	9,223	13,804	1,066	947	506	404	1,145	391
Grand total	230,546	191,942	129,571	133,143	142,877	72,183	132,925	191,114

Country.	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872
Austria-Hungary	518	87	392	553	1,499	4,425	4,887	4,410
Belgium	282	1,515	1,173	97	1,922	1,002	774	738
Denmark	772	1,092	2,031	1,596	3,649	4,083	2,015	3,690
France	2,949	5,724	5,886	5,119	3,879	4,007	3,137	9,317
German Empire	58,153	120,218	124,076	122,677	131,042	118,225	82,554	141,109
Italy	594	1,318	1,585	1,549	1,489	2,893	2,816	4,190
Netherlands	572	1,613	2,598	718	1,134	1,066	993	1,909
Norway	84	9,220	2,510	4,296	16,068	13,216	9,418	11,421
Portugal	383	249	320	294	87	255	290	416
Russian Empire and Finland	217	999	618	376	527	1,130	1,208	2,665
Spain	902	613	862	876	1,123	663	558	595
Sweden	2,500	2,840	5,919	11,253	24,224	13,443	10,699	13,464
Switzerland	1,738	3,751	4,656	3,405	3,650	3,075	2,269	3,650
United Kingdom:								
England	25,964				35,673	60,957	56,530	69,764
Ireland	51,018	133,061	126,289	115,392	40,786	56,996	57,439	68,732
Scotland	3,195				7,751	12,521	11,984	13,916
Wales	332				660	1,011	899	1,214
Europe, not specified	19,599	13	15	9	40,380	29,216	16,078	65
Total Europe	169,772	282,313	278,930	268,210	315,543	328,184	264,548	351,265
China	3,702	1,872	3,519	6,707	12,874	15,740	7,135	7,788
Other Asia	11	25	60	63	68	85	102	37
Total Asia	3,713	1,897	3,579	6,770	12,942	15,825	7,237	7,825
Africa	46	32	26	21	72	31	23	38
British North America	3,763	37,419	18,128	5,373	21,117	40,411	47,082	40,176
Central America	1	6	5	2	3	33	4	8
Mexico	139	244	237	292	320	463	402	569
South America	128	225	266	197	90	69	96	101
West Indies	743	988	891	839	2,237	1,679	1,251	1,351
All other countries	2,034	9,453	1,042	485	444	508	707	3,473
Grand total	180,339	332,577	303,104	282,189	352,768	387,203	321,350	404,806

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TABLE X.—IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1857-1907, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Country.	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879
Austria-Hungary	7,112	8,850	7,658	6,276	5,396	5,150	5,963
Belgium	1,176	817	615	515	488	354	512
Denmark	4,931	3,082	2,656	1,547	1,695	2,105	3,474
France	14,798	9,643	8,321	8,002	5,856	4,159	4,655
German Empire	149,671	87,291	47,769	31,937	29,298	29,313	34,602
Italy	8,757	7,667	3,631	3,017	3,195	4,344	5,791
Netherlands	3,811	2,444	1,237	855	591	608	753
Norway	16,247	10,384	6,093	5,173	4,588	4,759	7,345
Portugal	24	60	763	471	1,291	660	392
Russian Empire and Finland	4,972	5,868	8,981	5,700	7,132	3,595	4,942
Spain	541	485	601	518	665	457	457
Sweden	14,303	5,712	5,573	5,603	4,991	5,390	11,001
Switzerland	3,107	3,093	1,814	1,549	1,686	1,808	3,161
United Kingdom:							
England	74,801	50,905	40,130	24,373	19,161	18,405	24,183
Ireland	77,344	53,707	37,957	19,575	14,569	15,932	20,013
Scotland	13,841	10,429	7,310	4,582	4,135	3,502	5,224
Wales	840	665	449	324	281	243	543
Europe, not specified	104	130	77	86	74	48	58
Total Europe	396,330	261,232	181,635	120,103	105,092	100,832	133,070
China	20,291	13,776	16,437	22,781	10,594	8,992	9,604
Other Asia	39	61	57	153	39	22	56
Total Asia	20,330	13,837	16,494	22,934	10,633	9,014	9,660
Africa	22	14	35	41	16	12	17
British North America	37,871	32,960	24,051	22,471	22,116	25,568	31,268
Central America	38	20	15	15	7	50	9
Mexico	606	386	610	631	445	465	556
South America	163	144	132	156	87	88	69
West Indies	1,657	1,829	1,832	1,413	1,390	1,019	1,123
All other countries	2,736	2,917	2,694	2,222	2,071	1,421	2,054
Grand total	459,803	313,339	227,498	169,986	141,857	138,469	177,826

Country.	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886
Austria-Hungary	17,267	27,935	29,150	27,625	36,571	27,309	28,680
Belgium	1,232	1,766	1,431	1,450	1,576	1,653	1,300
Denmark	6,576	9,117	11,618	10,319	9,202	6,100	6,225
France, including Corsica	4,313	5,227	6,003	4,821	3,608	3,495	3,318
German Empire	84,638	210,485	250,630	194,786	179,676	124,443	84,403
Gibraltar							8
Greece						172	104
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	12,354	15,401	32,160	31,792	16,510	13,642	21,315
Malta						4	7
Netherlands	3,340	8,597	9,517	5,249	4,198	2,689	2,314
Norway	19,895	22,705	29,101	23,398	16,974	12,356	12,759
Poland						3,085	3,939
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	260	171	42	176	701	2,024	1,194
Roumania						803	494
Russian Empire and Finland	7,191	10,655	21,590	11,920	17,226	17,158	17,800
Spain	389	484	378	262	299	350	344
Sweden	39,186	49,760	64,607	38,277	26,552	22,248	27,751
Switzerland	6,156	11,293	10,844	12,751	9,386	5,895	4,805
Turkey in Europe						138	176
United Kingdom:							
England	59,454	65,177	82,394	63,140	55,918	47,332	49,767
Ireland	71,603	72,342	76,432	81,486	63,344	51,795	49,619
Scotland	12,640	15,168	18,937	11,859	9,060	9,226	12,126
Wales	1,173	1,027	1,656	1,597	901	1,127	1,027
Europe, not specified	80	131	274	246	504	39	54
Total Europe	347,747	527,441	646,764	521,154	452,206	353,083	329,529
China	5,802	11,890	39,579	8,031	279	22	40
Other Asia	37	92	50	82	231	176	277
Total Asia	5,839	11,982	39,629	8,113	510	198	317
Africa	21	25	32	56	13	112	122
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Pacific islands, not specified						679	1,136
British North America	99,706	125,391	98,295	70,241	60,584	38,291	
Central America	44	29	20	9	23	24	32
Mexico	492	325	366	469	430	323	
South America	88	110	91	77	65	44	246
West Indies	1,351	1,680	1,291	903	2,208	2,477	2,734
All other countries	1,969	2,448	2,504	2,300	2,553	115	87
Grand total	457,257	669,431	788,992	603,322	518,592	395,346	334,203

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TABLE X.—IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1857–1907, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Country.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
Austria-Hungary	40,265	45,814	34,174	56,199	71,042	76,937	57,420
Belgium	2,553	3,212	2,562	2,671	3,037	4,026	3,324
Denmark	8,524	8,962	8,699	9,366	10,659	10,125	7,720
France, including Corsica	5,034	6,454	5,918	6,585	6,770	4,678	3,621
German Empire	106,865	109,717	99,538	92,427	113,554	119,168	78,756
Gibraltar	12	18	13	9	13		
Greece	313	782	158	524	1,105	660	1,072
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	47,622	51,558	25,307	52,003	76,055	61,631	72,145
Malta	1	3		1	6		
Netherlands	4,506	5,845	6,460	4,326	5,206	6,141	6,199
Norway	16,269	18,264	13,390	11,370	12,568	14,325	15,515
Poland	6,128	5,826	4,922	11,073	27,497	40,536	16,374
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores islands	1,360	1,625	2,024	2,600	2,999	3,400	4,631
Roumania	2,045	1,186	893	517	957		
Russian Empire and Finland	30,766	33,487	33,906	35,598	47,426	81,511	42,310
Spain	436	526	526	813	905	4,078	206
Sweden	42,836	54,698	35,415	29,632	36,880	41,845	35,710
Switzerland	5,214	7,737	7,070	6,993	6,811	6,886	4,744
Turkey in Europe	206	207	252	206	265	1,331	625
United Kingdom:							
England	72,855	82,574	68,503	57,020	53,600	34,309	27,931
Ireland	68,370	73,513	65,557	53,024	55,706	51,383	43,578
Scotland	18,699	24,457	18,296	12,041	12,557	7,177	6,215
Wales	1,820	1,654	1,181	650	424	729	1,043
Europe, not specified	130	12	16	32	43		
Total Europe	482,829	538,131	434,790	445,680	546,085	570,876	429,139
China	10	26	118	1,716	2,836	(a)	472
Japan							1,380
Other Asia	605	817	1,607	2,732	4,842	(a)	540
Total Asia	615	843	1,725	4,448	7,678	(a)	2,392
Africa	40	65	187	112	103	(a)	(a)
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Pacific islands, not specified	1,282	2,387	2,196	1,167	1,301	(a)	(a)
Central America	23	67	88	147	285	(a)	(a)
South America	366	440	427	438	664	(a)	(a)
West Indies	4,876	4,880	4,923	3,070	3,906	(a)	2,593
All other countries	78	76	91	240	297	8,787	5,606
Grand total	490,109	546,889	444,427	455,302	560,319	579,663	439,730

Country.	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Austria-Hungary	38,638	33,401	65,103	33,031	39,797	62,491	114,847
Belgium	1,709	1,058	1,261	760	695	1,101	1,196
Denmark	5,003	3,910	3,167	2,085	1,946	2,690	2,926
France, including Corsica	3,080	2,628	2,463	2,107	1,990	1,694	1,739
German Empire	53,989	32,173	31,885	22,533	17,111	17,476	18,507
Greece	1,356	597	2,175	571	2,339	2,333	3,771
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	42,977	35,427	68,060	59,431	58,613	77,419	100,135
Netherlands	1,820	1,388	1,583	890	767	1,029	1,735
Norway	9,111	7,580	8,855	5,842	4,938	6,705	9,575
Poland	1,941	791	691	4,165	4,726	(b)	(b)
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores islands	2,196	1,452	2,766	1,874	1,717	2,054	4,234
Roumania	729	523	785	791	900	1,606	6,459
Russian Empire and Finland	39,278	35,907	51,445	25,816	29,828	60,982	90,787
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro						52	108
Spain	925	501	351	448	577	385	355
Sweden	18,286	15,361	21,177	13,162	12,398	12,797	18,650
Switzerland	2,905	2,239	2,304	1,566	1,246	1,326	1,152
Turkey in Europe	298	245	169	152	176	80	285
United Kingdom:							
England	17,747	23,443	19,492	9,974	9,877	10,402	9,951
Ireland	30,231	46,304	40,262	28,421	25,128	31,673	35,730
Scotland	3,772	3,788	3,483	1,883	1,797	1,724	1,792
Wales	1,001	1,602	1,581	870	1,219	1,324	764
Europe, not specified	60	24	9	25	1	6	2
Total Europe	277,052	250,342	329,067	216,397	217,786	297,349	424,700

a Included in "All other countries."
b Beginning with 1899, Polish immigrants have been included in the countries to which they belong.

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TABLE X.—IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1857–1907, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Country.	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
China	1,170	539	1,441	3,363	2,071	1,660	1,247
Japan	1,931	1,150	1,110	1,526	2,230	2,844	12,635
Other Asia	1,589	2,806	4,213	4,773	4,336	4,468	4,064
Total Asia	4,690	4,495	6,764	9,662	8,637	8,972	17,946
Africa	24	36	21	37	48	51	30
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Pacific islands, not specified	244	141	112	199	201		
British North America	194	239	273	290	350	1,322	396
Central America	32	21	17	6	7	159	42
Mexico	109	116	150	91	107	161	237
South America	39	36	35	49	39	89	124
West Indies	3,177	3,096	6,828	4,101	2,124	2,585	4,656
All other countries	70	14				1,027	441
Grand total	285,631	258,536	343,267	230,832	229,299	311,715	448,572

Country.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Austria-Hungary	113,390	171,989	206,011	177,156	275,693	265,138	338,452
Belgium	1,579	2,577	3,450	3,976	5,302	5,099	6,396
Denmark	3,655	5,660	7,158	8,525	8,970	7,741	7,243
France, including Corsica	3,150	3,117	5,578	9,406	10,168	9,386	9,731
German Empire	21,651	28,304	40,086	46,380	40,574	37,564	37,807
Greece	5,910	8,104	14,090	11,343	10,515	19,489	36,580
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	135,996	178,375	230,622	193,296	221,479	273,120	285,731
Netherlands	2,349	2,284	3,998	4,916	4,954	4,946	6,637
Norway	12,248	17,484	24,461	23,808	25,064	21,730	22,133
Poland	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores islands	4,165	5,307	9,317	6,715	5,028	8,517	9,608
Roumania	7,155	7,196	9,310	7,087	4,437	4,476	4,384
Russian Empire and Finland	85,257	107,347	136,093	145,141	184,897	215,665	258,943
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro	657	851	1,761	1,325	2,043	4,666	11,359
Spain	592	975	2,080	3,996	2,600	1,921	5,784
Sweden	23,331	30,894	46,028	27,763	26,591	23,310	20,589
Switzerland	2,201	2,344	3,983	5,023	4,269	3,846	3,748
Turkey in Europe	387	187	1,529	4,344	4,542	9,510	20,767
United Kingdom:							
England	12,214	13,575	26,219	38,626	64,709	49,491	56,637
Ireland	30,561	29,138	35,310	36,142	52,945	34,995	34,530
Scotland	2,070	2,560	6,143	11,092	16,977	15,866	19,740
Wales	701	763	1,275	1,730	2,503	1,841	2,660
Europe, not specified	18	37	5	143	13	48	107
Total Europe	469,237	619,068	814,507	767,933	974,273	1,018,365	1,199,566
China	2,459	1,649	2,209	4,309	2,166	1,544	961
Japan	5,269	14,270	19,968	14,264	10,331	13,835	30,226
Other Asia	5,865	6,352	7,789	7,613	11,428	6,921	9,337
Total Asia	13,593	22,271	29,966	26,186	23,925	22,300	40,524
Africa	173	37	176	686	757	712	1,486
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Pacific islands, not specified	498	566	1,349	1,555	2,166	1,733	1,989
British North America	540	636	1,058	2,837	2,168	5,063	19,918
Central America	150	305	678	714	1,195	1,140	970
Mexico	347	709	528	1,009	2,637	1,997	1,406
South America	203	337	589	1,667	2,576	2,757	2,779
West Indies	3,176	4,711	8,170	10,193	16,641	13,656	16,689
All other countries	1	103	25	90	161	33,012	22
Grand total	487,918	648,743	857,046	812,870	1,026,499	1,100,735	1,285,349

a Beginning with 1899, Polish immigrants have been included in the countries to which they belong.

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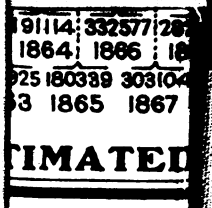
Tables XI to XIII, inclusive, correspond with those bearing similar numbers heretofore published, and will be found of value in the study of the problem of immigration in its various features.

TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, CALENDAR YEAR 1906, BY COUNTRIES AND SEX.

Country of last permanent residence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Austria	87,779	39,978	127,757
Hungary	124,071	44,380	168,451
Belgium	4,120	1,802	5,922
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	5,729	150	5,879
Denmark	4,999	2,655	7,654
France, including Corsica	5,318	3,585	8,903
German Empire	22,453	16,385	38,838
Greece	26,853	1,273	28,126
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	230,524	61,697	292,221
Netherlands	3,285	2,030	5,315
Norway	14,560	7,699	22,259
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	4,939	3,227	8,166
Roumania	2,197	2,016	4,213
Russian Empire and Finland	160,272	102,997	263,269
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	2,033	440	2,473
Sweden	13,134	8,981	22,115
Switzerland	2,336	1,319	3,655
Turkey in Europe	12,545	613	13,158
United Kingdom:			
England	32,672	19,384	52,056
Ireland	19,023	16,193	35,216
Scotland	11,672	5,893	17,565
Wales	1,519	740	2,259
Other Europe	51	30	81
Total Europe	792,084	343,467	1,135,551
China	875	119	994
Japan	19,100	1,861	20,961
India	450	32	482
Turkey in Asia	4,167	1,769	5,936
Other Asia	372	64	436
Total Asia	24,964	3,845	28,809
Africa	831	180	1,011
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1,325	411	1,736
Pacific islands, not specified	18	12	30
British North America	13,519	1,631	15,150
British Honduras	37	35	72
Other Central America	822	239	1,061
Mexico	1,396	254	1,650
South America	1,883	722	2,605
West Indies	9,991	4,962	14,953
Other countries	10,474	1,734	12,208
Grand total	857,344	357,492	1,214,836

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TABLE XII.—IMMIGRATION EACH YEAR, 1820–1907.

Period.	Number.
Year ended September 30—	
1820	8,385
1821	9,127
1822	6,911
1823	6,354
1824	7,912
1825	10,199
1826	10,837
1827	18,875
1828	27,382
1829	22,520
1830	23,322
1831	22,633
October 1, 1831, to December 31, 1832	60,482
Year ended December 31—	
1833	58,640
1834	65,365
1835	45,374
1836	76,242
1837	79,340
1838	38,914
1839	68,069
1840	84,066
1841	80,289
1842	104,565
January 1 to September 30, 1843	52,496
Year ended September 30—	
1844	78,615
1845	114,371
1846	154,416
1847	234,968
1848	226,527
1849	297,024
1850	310,004
October 1 to December 31, 1850	59,976
Year ended December 31—	
1851	379,466
1852	371,603
1853	368,645
1854	427,833
1855	200,877
1856	195,857
January 1 to June 30, 1857	112,123
Year ended June 30—	
1858	191,942
1859	129,571
1860	133,143
1861	142,877
1862	72,183
Year ended June 30—Continued.	
1863	132,925
1864	191,114
1865	180,339
1866	332,577
1867	303,104
1868	282,189
1869	352,768
1870	387,203
1871	321,350
1872	404,806
1873	459,803
1874	313,339
1875	227,498
1876	169,986
1877	141,857
1878	138,469
1879	177,826
1880	457,257
1881	669,431
1882	788,992
1883	603,322
1884	518,592
1885	395,346
1886	334,203
1887	490,109
1888	546,889
1889	444,427
1890	455,302
1891	560,319
1892	579,663
1893	439,730
1894	285,631
1895	258,536
1896	343,267
1897	230,832
1898	229,299
1899	311,715
1900	448,572
1901	487,918
1902	648,743
1903	857,046
1904	812,870
1905	1,026,499
1906	1,100,735
1907	1,285,349
Grand total	25,318,067

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TABLE XIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1906, AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907, BY COUNTRIES.

Country of last permanent residence.	6 months ended Dec. 31, 1906.			6 months ended June 30, 1907.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Austria	39,401	20,273	59,674	61,498	23,820	85,318
Hungary	47,857	22,190	70,047	97,481	25,932	123,413
Belgium	1,794	921	2,715	2,589	1,092	3,681
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro	2,434	86	2,520	8,731	108	8,839
Denmark	1,670	1,286	2,956	3,020	1,267	4,287
France, including Corsica	2,974	2,199	5,173	2,874	1,684	4,558
German Empire	10,964	8,723	19,687	11,036	7,084	18,120
Greece	15,199	717	15,916	19,952	712	20,664
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	76,226	32,186	108,412	148,372	28,947	177,319
Netherlands	1,218	775	1,993	3,002	1,642	4,644
Norway	4,807	4,039	8,846	9,569	3,718	13,287
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	1,913	1,337	3,250	3,875	2,483	6,358
Roumania	1,081	1,119	2,200	1,218	966	2,184
Russian Empire and Finland	75,258	51,500	126,758	94,528	37,657	132,185
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	1,235	300	1,535	2,897	1,352	4,249
Sweden	5,405	4,972	10,377	6,906	3,306	10,212
Switzerland	924	666	1,590	1,505	653	2,158
Turkey in Europe	6,549	382	6,931	13,624	212	13,836
United Kingdom:						
England	16,214	10,946	27,160	19,235	10,242	29,477
Ireland	7,480	7,549	15,029	11,547	7,954	19,501
Scotland	5,048	3,199	8,247	7,702	3,791	11,493
Wales	763	483	1,246	984	430	1,414
Other Europe	28	17	45	47	15	62
Total Europe	326,442	175,865	502,307	532,192	165,067	697,259
China	435	62	497	429	35	464
Japan	10,492	1,060	11,552	16,748	1,926	18,674
India	336	15	351	533	14	547
Turkey in Asia	2,556	1,160	3,716	3,576	761	4,337
Other Asia	241	50	291	83	12	95
Total Asia	14,060	2,347	16,407	21,369	2,748	24,117
Africa	485	101	586	754	146	900
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	790	185	975	772	200	972
Pacific islands, not specified	9	7	16	18	8	26
British North America	9,730	1,094	10,824	7,961	1,133	9,094
British Honduras	2	1	3	15	17	32
Other Central America	339	110	449	389	97	486
Mexico	687	108	795	542	69	611
South America	916	328	1,244	1,158	377	1,535
West Indies	5,151	2,623	7,774	6,177	2,738	8,915
Other countries	13	4	17	5		5
Grand total	358,624	182,773	541,397	571,352	172,600	743,952

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Table XIV shows the number of "nonimmigrant" aliens admitted during the year. It includes all aliens admitted who avowed an intention not to settle in the United States and all returning to resume domiciles formerly acquired in this country. By selecting any one of the countries of last permanent residence shown in the first column thereof and following across the page it can readily be determined how many persons have come from such country to the United States with the intention of proceeding to any of the other countries represented. Thus it will be seen that 3,565 persons entered the United States from the United Kingdom with the intention of returning thereto, and that 11,460 entered therefrom with the intention of proceeding to British North America; that our country was visited by 342 Italians, 1,002 Germans, and 668 French whose intention it was to return to their respective native countries, and that 88,674 aliens gave both their last place of permanent residence and their destination as the United States—these being those returning from visits to their former homes. In future years, by virtue of the new provision contained in section 12 of the immigration act recently passed, it will be possible to give figures covering nonemigrant as well as emigrant outgoing aliens, the Bureau's recommendation on this subject, made in the report for 1905 (p. 77), having been adopted.

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TABLE XIV.—NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND COUNTRIES OF FINAL DESTINATION.

Countries of last permanent residence.	Austria-Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
Austria-Hungary	450				2	1												51		504
Belgium		83												1						84
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro			4															1		5
Denmark				26																26
France, including Corsica	2	1			668	1							6					5		683
German Empire		2			6	1,002												10		1,020
Greece							10													10
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia								342										2		344
Netherlands									83											83
Norway										197										197
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands											33									33
Roumania												4								4
Russian Empire					3	3							84							90
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands					2	2		3		1				120		73				127
Sweden															70					71
Switzerland					1															74
Turkey in Europe																	4	1		5
United Kingdom	12				6	3		11					2	1	1			3,565		3,601
Other Europe																		3	7	10
Total Europe	464	86	4	26	688	1,012	10	356	83	198	33	4	92	122	71	73	4	3,638	7	6,971
China	3	1		3	16	21		3	1	1				1		1		134		185
Japan	3	2			11	15			4	1								171		207
India						2			1									33		36
Turkey in Asia					4															4
Other Asia																		1	2	3
Total Asia	6	3		3	31	38		3	6	2				1		1		339	2	435
Africa						1			2									6		9
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1	1			3	9				1								349	1	365
Pacific islands, not specified					8								1					3		12
British North America	226	47	4	4	120	68	25	2,378	14	23		2	127		27	10	19	1,661		4,755
British Honduras														2				18		20

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Other Central America	8	16		3	116	167		51	1	1			1	95	2	6		112		579
Mexico	8	8	1	1	168	188		184	4		1		2	261	7	21		241	1	1,096
South America	7	14			207	166		41	7	3			1	27	1	9		162		645
West Indies	4	14		12	430	85	4	117	13	24	8	1	6	352	7	5		697	6	1,785
United States	4	1			3	7		13	1	1				1				14		45
Grand total	728	190	9	49	1,774	1,741	39	3,143	131	253	42	7	230	861	115	125	23	7,240	17	16,717
Male	629	153	7	34	1,339	1,371	37	2,911	114	243	27	5	188	650	93	92	23	5,545	15	13,476
Female	99	37	2	15	435	370	2	232	17	10	15	2	42	211	22	33		1,695	2	3,241

Country of last permanent residence.	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific islands, not specified.	British North America.	British Honduras.	Other Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.
Austria-Hungary		1				1		4		4,445		3	24	2	4		1	4,988	4,052	936
Belgium	1	10				11		1	1	201		13	15	1	8			335	269	66
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro										442								447	445	2
Denmark		1			1	2				86	1	6	2	1	6		8	138	95	43
France, including Corsica	1	20		1		22		15	19	743	2	81	309	89	184			2,147	1,508	639
German Empire	8	31				39		4	13	548	6	106	145	73	69		4	2,027	1,549	478
Greece										383		3	6		4			406	389	17
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia		3				3				8,921		15	197	17	32		4	9,533	8,579	954
Netherlands	1					1				109			3	3	6		3	208	163	45
Norway	1	1				2				315		2	4		28			548	458	90
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands		2				2				1					8		25	69	54	15
Roumania										176				1	1			182	123	59
Russian Empire		6				6		1		3,744		3	6		1		3	3,854	2,480	1,374
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands										25	4	23	403	31	504		7	1,124	860	264
Sweden										274		4	2	1	2		1	355	266	89
Switzerland		2				2				69		14	15	3	3			180	128	52
Turkey in Europe										472		1	9	1				488	476	12
United Kingdom	84	153	7		3	247	1	218	11	11,460	41	97	348	69	375		4	16,472	12,140	4,332
Other Europe										131			2	6	6			155	120	35
Total Europe	96	230	7	1	4	338	1	243	44	32,545	54	371	1,490	298	1,241		60	43,656	34,154	9,502

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TABLE XIV.—NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND COUNTRIES OF FINAL DESTINATION—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific islands, not specified.	British North America.	British Honduras.	Other Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.
China	117	1				118		2		9			101		385			800	750	50
Japan	2	146				148				193			58	6				612	537	75
India			65			65		1		5			1					108	98	18
Turkey in Asia				12		12				220		5	13	1				255	197	50
Other Asia					14	14				3			1		2			23	11	12
Total Asia	119	147	65	12	14	357		3		430		5	174	7	387			1,798	1,593	205
Africa		1				1	15			49		2	8	1	1			86	69	17
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand		1				1		397		33			4	4				804	517	287
Pacific Islands, not specified								1	19			1					6	39	30	9
British North America		15	1	107		123	1	5		2,622		2	14	7	36		6	7,571	6,410	1,161
British Honduras								1		1	33	5	3		3		11	77	54	23
Other Central America	60		4	1		65	1	3		53	10	544	24	2	43		95	1,419	1,013	406
Mexico	103	4		8	5	120		6		97	1	5	1,223	17	13		46	2,624	2,006	618
South America	15	9		6		30		2		107		2	59	479	96		85	1,505	1,064	441
West Indies	314	3		15		332	5	1	7	874	6	18	13	51	1,480		70	4,642	3,353	1,289
United States	2	1				3				140	1	3	16	2	3	88,674		88,887	66,920	21,967
Other countries																	12	12	12	
Grand total	709	411	77	150	23	1,370	23	662	70	36,951	105	958	3,028	868	3,303	88,674	391	153,120		
Male	673	345	69	131	11	1,229	22	452	55	28,748	70	690	2,321	638	2,483	66,716	295		117,195	
Female	36	66	8	19	12	141	1	210	15	8,203	35	268	707	230	820	21,958	96			35,925

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Table XV gives the inward passenger movement for the year, and furnishes, as nearly as bare figures can, an idea of the work performed at the different ports, covering not only the number of immigrant and nonimmigrant aliens that arrived, but also the number rejected at each port, and the number of American citizens returning to their homes through such ports.

TABLE XV.—INWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907.

Port.	Immigrant aliens admitted.	Nonimmigrant aliens admitted.	United States citizens arrived.	Aliens debarred.	Grand total.
New York, N. Y	1,004,756	111,539	146,747	6,752	1,269,794
Boston, Mass	70,164	12,558	12,420	578	95,720
Philadelphia, Pa	30,501	1,008	3,258	151	34,918
Baltimore, Md	66,910	1,074	1,514	323	69,821
San Francisco, Cal	3,539	2,283	4,567	387	10,776
San Juan, P. R	931	1,283	2,236	3	4,453
Alaska	55	2		2	59
Brunswick, Ga	13	1	99	1	114
Charleston, S. C	589	3	2	3	597
Fernandina, Fla	21			1	22
Galveston, Tex	9,842	126	584	187	10,739
Gulfport, Miss	30	5	2		37
Honolulu, Hawaii	24,531	343	317	402	25,593
Jacksonville, Fla	36	14	64		114
Key West, Fla	3,480	1,795	7,506	10	12,791
Miami, Fla	1,362	37	1,600	19	3,018
Mobile, Ala	54	156	743	7	960
New Bedford, Mass	2,683	434	315	11	3,443
New Orleans, La	3,325	1,384	3,988	61	8,758
Norfolk, Va	43	19	305		367
Pensacola, Fla	32	12	15	1	60
Portland, Me	1,448	4,932	42	13	6,435
Portland, Oreg	46	13		1	60
San Diego, Cal	45	203	1,166	3	1,417
Savannah, Ga	30			1	31
Seattle, Wash	4,371	637	867	60	5,935
Tampa, Fla	2,331	640	222	14	3,207
Mexican border	5,214	2,616	3,218	1,300	12,343
Through Canada	48,967	10,003		2,773	61,748
Total	1,285,349	153,120	191,797	13,064	1,643,330
Males	929,976	117,195	110,868	10,804	1,168 843
Females	355,373	35,925	80,929	2,260	474,487

Table XVI, giving the outward passenger movement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, published prior to last year by the Bureau of Statistics of this Department, is inserted at this point with a view of making the statistics as complete as possible. Attention is directed to the note immediately under the caption of the table, describing its scope and significance.

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TABLE XVI.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907.

[In the absence of law requiring masters of vessels departing from the United States for foreign countries to deliver to collectors of customs returns of the passengers embarking on such vessels, reliance is had upon the courtesy of the agents of steamship and packet lines for information on the outward passenger movement. The following statistics relate only to the departure from the seaports indicated in the table, and comprise only the data secured in the manner above indicated, but it is probable that the departures given embrace nearly the entire passenger movement from the United States to foreign countries from our seaports.]

Line of vessels.	Port of departure and destination.	Cabin passengers.							Passengers other than cabin.							Total passengers departed.
		Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total cabin.	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total other than cabin.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	From Baltimore, Md.:															
Atlantic Fruit Co	Port Antonio, Jamaica	2		2	25	6	31	33								33
North German Lloyd Co	Bremen, Germany	87	83	170	615	807	1,422	1,592	157	152	309	1,960	1,090	3,050	3,359	4,951
United Fruit Co	Port Antonio, Jamaica				51	27	78	78								78
	Total, Baltimore, Md	89	83	172	691	840	1,531	1,703	157	152	309	1,960	1,090	3,050	3,359	5,062
	From Boston, Mass.:															
Allan	Glasgow, Scotland	35	33	68	311	492	803	871	42	26	68	135	136	271	339	1,210
Cunard	Liverpool, England	99	102	201	1,511	1,764	3,275	3,476	354	401	755	3,534	2,855	6,389	7,144	10,620
Leyland	Do	10	10	20	226	464	690	710								710
United Fruit Co	Port Antonio, Jamaica	11	8	19	380	215	595	614								614
	Port Limon, Costa Rica	10	6	16	97	47	144	160								160
White Star	Liverpool, England	85	83	168	1,482	1,532	3,014	3,182	299	311	610	2,550	1,790	4,340	4,950	8,132
	Mediterranean ports	68	86	154	1,278	1,976	3,254	3,408	618	551	1,169	3,895	5,604	9,499	10,668	14,076
Sailing vessel	Buenos Aires				2		2	2								2
	Total, Boston, Mass.	318	328	646	5,287	6,490	11,777	12,423	1,313	1,289	2,602	10,114	10,385	20,499	23,101	35,524
	From Brunswick, Ga.:															
Brunswick	Cuba	1	2	3	54	27	81	84				2		2	2	86
	From Galveston, Tex.:															
North German Lloyd Co	Bremen, Germany	54	48	102	219	252	471	573	29	34	63	392	116	508	571	1,144
Gulf transport	Liverpool, England	4	5	9	11	26	37	46								46
Leyland	Do	1		1	6	5	11	12								12
Booth	Do		4	4	2	6	8	12								12
	Total, Galveston, Tex	59	57	116	238	289	527	643	29	34	63	392	116	508	571	1,214

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Sailing vessel	From Gulfport, Miss.: Colon, Panama				2		2	2								2
	From Hawaii:															
Oceanic	Australian ports	4	6	10	54	26	80	90				2		2	2	92
Canadian and Australian	Do	1		1	33	22	58	59				16	3	19	19	78
Occidental and Oriental	Hongkong, Manila, China, and Japan.	2	2	4	12	7	19	23	73	82	155	334	107	441	596	619
Pacific Mail	Do	8	9	17	61	63	124	141	285	342	627	1,309	452	1,761	2,388	2,529
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	Do	7	5	12	33	19	52	64	236	223	459	840	316	1,156	1,615	1,679
	Total, Hawaii	22	22	44	196	137	333	377	594	647	1,241	2,501	878	3,379	4,620	4,997
	From Key West, Fla.:															
P. and O	Nassau and Habana	493	499	992	8,805	4,405	13,210	14,202								14,202
McKay	Cuba	15	10	25	110	52	162	187								187
Sailing vessels	Central America and West Indies.	14	8	22	268	125	393	415								415
	Total, Key West, Fla	522	517	1,039	9,183	4,582	13,765	14,804								14,804
	From Mobile, Ala.:															
Munson	Cuba				361	162	523	523								523
Bluefields	Bluefields, Nicaragua				1	3	4	4								4
Central American Steamship Line	Central America				9	4	13	13								13
Camors, McConnell Co	Bocas del Toro, Panama				17	7	24	24								24
Orr and Laubenheimer Co	Belize, British Honduras				36	14	50	50								50
United Fruit Co	Central America				35	12	47	47								47
Thackar Bros. Steamship Co.	Do				3	1	4	4								4
	Total, Mobile, Ala				462	203	665	665								665
	From New Bedford, Mass.:															
Insular Navigation Co	Azores								14	6	20	86	28	114	134	134
Sailing vessel	Cape Verde Islands	2	1	3	14	27	41	44				210		210	210	254
	Total, New Bedford, Mass.	2	1	3	14	27	41	44	14	6	20	296	28	324	344	388
	From New York, N. Y.:															
American	Southampton, England	408	155	563	3,730	3,245	6,975	7,538	974	348	1,322	8,463	3,263	11,726	13,048	20,586
Anchor	Glasgow, Scotland	458	329	787	4,668	2,068	6,736	7,523	532	456	988	6,048	2,617	8,665	9,653	17,176
	Mediterranean ports	1	1	2	85	32	117	119	290	163	453	6,403	682	7,085	7,538	7,657
Atlantic Transport Co	London, England	456	223	679	1,807	901	2,708	3,387								3,387
Booth	West Indies	55	38	93	107	79	186	279	17	17	34	86	35	121	155	434
Campania Transportation Co.	Mediterranean ports	4	6	10	45	19	64	74	81	58	139	1,027	95	1,122	1,261	1,335
Barcelona	Cadiz	2	2	4	15	16	31	35	1		1	4	3	7	8	43
	West Indies	3	6	9	20	17	37	46					1	1	1	47
	Veracruz, Mexico				5	2	7	7				2		2	2	9
Clyde	West Indies	14	11	25	324	96	420	445								445

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TABLE XVI.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907—Continued.

Line of vessels.	Port of departure and destination.	Cabin passengers.							Passengers other than cabin.							Total passengers departed.
		Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total cabin.	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total other than cabin.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	From New York, N. Y.—Con.															
Cunard	Queenstown and Liverpool	725	405	1,130	10,298	6,738	17,036	18,166	1,426	923	2,349	10,985	6,643	17,628	19,977	38,143
	Mediterranean ports	61	66	127	1,034	1,249	2,283	2,410	599	475	1,074	8,164	4,483	12,647	13,721	16,131
Fabre	Italy	16	10	26	136	127	263	289	456	374	830	10,656	1,127	11,783	12,613	12,902
French	France	1,487	898	2,385	6,426	3,618	10,044	12,429	2,639	1,583	4,222	18,771	9,106	27,877	32,099	44,528
Hamburg-American Atlas service	Central America and West Indies.	418	205	623	1,332	626	1,958	2,581								2,581
Regular and express service.	Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.	1,790	896	2,686	14,597	6,387	20,984	23,670	3,730	1,954	5,684	17,009	7,373	24,382	30,066	53,736
	Naples and Genoa, Italy	321	165	486	1,319	883	2,202	2,688	478	266	744	3,708	1,770	5,478	6,222	8,910
Holland-American	Rotterdam, Netherlands	387	459	846	3,313	3,868	7,181	8,027	799	935	1,734	10,213	4,751	14,964	16,698	24,725
Italian	Mediterranean ports	52	48	100	546	259	805	905	282	315	597	6,570	558	7,128	7,725	8,630
	Bombay, India												2	2	2	2
	Alexandria, Egypt									1	1	5		5	6	6
Lamport & Holt	South American	30	29	59	380	141	521	580	56	52	108	391	147	538	646	1,226
La Veloce	South American and Mediterranean.	211	155	366	67	40	107	473	2,194	555	2,749	2,876	407	3,283	6,032	6,505
Munson	West Indies	34	81	115	402	223	625	740	4	4	8	34	6	40	48	788
North German Lloyd	Bremen, Germany	1,587	634	2,221	15,339	6,380	21,719	23,940	3,114	2,231	5,345	22,917	10,090	33,007	38,352	62,292
	Genoa and Naples, Italy	277	179	456	4,308	1,534	5,842	6,298	739	399	1,138	9,431	4,009	13,440	14,578	20,876
New York and Cuba Mail	Mexico and Cuba	73	43	116	2,136	441	2,577	2,693	37	25	62	707	152	859	921	3,614
New York and Porto Rico	Porto Rico	111	88	199	1,385	930	2,315	2,514	6	4	10	150	37	187	197	2,711
Panama Railroad	Colon, West Indies, etc.	217	235	452	4,437	1,198	5,635	6,087	5	4	9	411	40	451	460	6,547
Quebec	Bermuda and West Indies.	105	100	205	2,757	2,534	5,291	5,496	48	39	87	364	401	765	852	6,348
Red D	San Juan, P. R.	32	32	64	636	281	917	981								981
	Curaçao, Dutch West Indies.	3	2	5	56	27	83	88								88
	Venezuela	10	10	20	157	64	221	241								241
Red Star	Antwerp, Belgium	626	239	865	5,095	1,911	7,006	7,871	1,850	685	2,535	14,205	5,565	19,770	22,305	30,176
Royal Dutch West Indian Mail.	West Indies and South America.	7	8	15	96	34	130	145								145

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Royal Mail Steam Packet	Cherbourg and Southampton, England.	2	2	4	24	5	29	33								33
	West Indies and South America.	45	61	106	1,239	706	1,945	2,051				63		63	63	2,114
Scandinavian-American	Denmark	150	149	299	776	950	1,726	2,025	203	234	437	1,186	719	1,905	2,342	4,367
	Norway	109	117	226	491	591	1,082	1,308	319	328	647	2,426	1,285	3,711	4,358	5,666
	Sweden	1	1	2	4	20	24	26	269	240	509	893	871	1,764	2,273	2,299
Spanish Steamship Co	Mediterranean ports	11	8	19	88	45	133	152	93	86	179	2,203	145	2,348	2,527	2,679
	West Indian ports	10	12	22	167	53	220	242				2		2	2	244
Trinidad	Do	10	9	19	161	78	239	258								258
Ward	West Indies and Mexico	600	396	996	4,104	1,601	5,705	6,701	277	169	446	1,583	489	2,072	2,518	9,219
White Star	Liverpool, England	534	343	877	9,306	4,012	13,318	14,195	1,139	445	1,584	10,636	3,293	13,929	15,513	29,708
	Naples, Italy	110	73	183	2,650	820	3,470	3,653	317	158	475	6,434	3,200	9,634	10,109	13,762
Wilson	Hull, England	5	5	10	17	55	72	82								82
	Total, New York, N. Y.	11,568	6,934	18,502	106,085	54,904	160,989	179,491	22,974	13,526	36,500	185,026	73,365	258,391	294,891	474,382
	From New Orleans, La.:															
Bluefields	Bluefields, Nicaragua	7		7	70	38	108	115								115
Celfalu Bros	Puerto Cortez, Honduras				3		3	3								3
Independent	Ceiba, Honduras	3	6	9	126	30	156	165								165
Leyland	London, Liverpool, and Havre.	3	6	9	44	52	96	105								105
Morgan	Cuba	51	41	92	1,212	556	1,768	1,860								1,860
United Fruit Co	Central America	41	45	86	966	285	1,251	1,337	3	1	4	72		72	76	1,413
Texas Transportation and Terminal Co.	Havre, France				3	3	6	6	2	1	3	16	5	21	24	30
	Palermo, Italy	10	7	17	67	15	82	99	69	60	129	346	95	441	570	669
Planters	Central America				10		10	10								10
	Total, New Orleans, La.	115	105	220	2,501	979	3,480	3,700	74	62	136	434	100	534	670	4,370
	From Philadelphia, Pa.:															
American	Liverpool, England	80	69	149	972	1,654	2,626	2,775	281	252	533	2,658	1,006	3,664	4,197	6,972
Allen	Glasgow, Scotland				41	23	64	64								64
	St. Johns, Newfoundland				34	6	40	40					1	1	1	41
Atlantic Fruit Co	West Indies				3	1	4	4								4
Red Star	Antwerp, Belgium	25	28	53	271	557	828	881								881
United Fruit Co	West Indies	5	7	12	275	199	474	486								486
Masilo	Genoa				3		3	3								3
	Total, Philadelphia, Pa.	110	104	214	1,599	2,440	4,039	4,253	281	252	533	2,658	1,007	3,665	4,198	8,451
	From Porto Rico:															
Compañía Transatlántica Española.	Mediterranean ports and West Indies.	39	37	76	381	173	554	630	16	11	27	190	55	245	272	902
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.	France and West Indies	22	16	38	193	82	275	313	122	99	221	484	260	744	965	1,278
Red D	West Indies and South America.	5	6	11	123	29	152	163	6	5	11	80	25	105	116	279
Empresa de Vapores	West Indies	14	18	32	166	93	259	291	39	38	77	337	156	493	570	861
Hamburg-American	Do	6	5	11	68	23	91	102	6	4	10	63	21	84	94	196

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TABLE XVI.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907—Continued.

Line of vessels.	Port of departure and destination.	Cabin passengers.							Passengers other than cabin.							Total passengers departed.
		Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total cabin.	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total other than cabin.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	From Porto Rico—Cont'd:															
La Veloce	Mediterranean ports	16	17	33	203	88	291	324	43	44	87	277	152	429	516	840
Vapores Española	Cuba	9	5	14	30	19	49	63				9	1	10	10	73
Oteri	West Indies											191		191	191	191
Sailing vessel	Do	1		1	7	1	8	9	4		4	32	2	34	38	47
	Total, Porto Rico	112	104	216	1,171	508	1,679	1,895	236	201	437	1,663	672	2,335	2,772	4,667
	From Portland, Me.:															
Dominion Line	Liverpool, England				80	48	128	128	28	29	57	422	239	661	718	846
Sailing vessel	Brava, Cape Verde Islands.								3	2	5	48	8	56	61	61
	Total, Portland, Me				80	48	128	128	31	31	62	470	247	717	779	907
	From Puget Sound, Wash.:															
Boston	Hamburg, Manila, China, Vladivostok, and Japan.	7	2	9	78	89	167	176		1	1	109	7	116	117	293
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Hongkong, Manila, China, Vladivostok, and Japan				222	75	297	297	1	2	3	1,025	55	1,080	1,083	1,380
Great Northern	Hongkong, Manila, China, and Japan.	2	10	12	347	377	724	736				349	26	375	375	1,111
Oceanic	Hongkong and Japan											239	2	241	241	241
Liverpool Steamship Line.	Do											67	5	72	72	72
	Total, Puget Sound, Wash.	9	12	21	647	541	1,188	1,209	1	3	4	1,789	95	1,884	1,888	3,097
	From San Francisco, Cal.:															
Oceanic	Auckland, Sydney, and Society Islands.	31	27	58	548	336	884	942				149	5	154	154	1,096
Occidental and Oriental	Hongkong, China, and Japan.				233	111	344	344				339	4	343	343	687
	China (Chinese)											871		871	871	871
Oriental	Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan.	5	4	9	274	164	438	447				1,179	35	1,214	1,214	1,661
	China (Chinese)											1,255		1,255	1,255	1,255

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Kosmos	Central and South America				5	3	8	8									8
Pacific Mail	Hongkong and Shanghai	31	29	60	483	369	852	912				26	8	34	34		946
	China (Chinese)											2,955		2,955	2,955		2,955
	Japan	14	7	21	244	176	420	441				750	17	767	767		1,208
	Central and South America				268	89	357	357				108	16	124	124		481
	Total, San Francisco, Cal.	81	67	148	2,055	1,248	3,303	3,451				7,632	85	7,717	7,717		11,168
	From Tampa, Fla.:																
McKay	Cuba				1	2	3	3									3
Cuban	Do				10	8	18	18				60	17	77	77		95
	Total, Tampa, Fla				11	10	21	21				60	17	77	77		98
	Grand total	13,008	8,336	21,344	130,276	73,273	203,549	224,893	25,704	16,203	41,907	214,997	88,085	303,082	344,989		569,882

RECAPITULATION.

Classification.	Cabin passengers.							Passengers other than cabin.							Total passengers departed.
	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total cabin.	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total other than cabin.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
PORT OF DEPARTURE.															
Baltimore, Md	89	83	172	691	840	1,531	1,703	157	152	309	1,960	1,090	3,050	3,359	5,062
Boston, Mass	318	328	646	5,287	6,490	11,777	12,423	1,313	1,289	2,602	10,114	10,385	20,499	23,101	35,524
Brunswick, Ga	1	2	3	54	27	81	84				2		2	2	86
Galveston, Tex	59	57	116	238	289	527	643	29	34	63	392	116	508	571	1,214
Gulfport, Miss				2		2	2								2
Hawaii	22	22	44	196	137	333	377	594	647	1,241	2,501	878	3,379	4,620	4,997
Key West, Fla	522	517	1,039	9,183	4,582	13,765	14,804								14,804
Mobile, Ala				462	203	665	665								665
New Bedford, Mass	2	1	3	14	27	41	44	14	6	20	296	28	324	344	388
New York, N. Y	11,568	6,934	18,502	106,085	54,904	160,989	179,491	22,974	13,526	36,500	185,026	73,365	258,391	294,891	474,382
New Orleans, La	115	105	220	2,501	979	3,480	3,700	74	62	136	434	100	534	670	4,370
Philadelphia, Pa	110	104	214	1,599	2,440	4,039	4,253	281	252	533	2,658	1,007	3,665	4,198	8,451
Porto Rico	112	104	216	1,171	508	1,679	1,895	236	201	437	1,663	672	2,335	2,772	4,667
Portland, Me				80	48	128	128	28	29	57	422	239	661	718	846

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RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Classification.	Cabin passengers.							Passengers other than cabin.							Total passengers departed.
	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total cabin.	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total other than cabin.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
PORT OF DEPARTURE—Continued.															
Providence, R. I.								3	2	5	48	8	56	61	61
Puget Sound, Wash.	9	12	21	647	541	1,188	1,209	1	3	4	1,780	95	1,884	1,888	3,097
San Francisco, Cal.	81	67	148	2,055	1,248	3,303	3,451				7,632	85	7,717	7,717	11,168
Tampa, Fla.				11	10	21	21				60	17	77	77	98
Shipped by—															
Steamers.	12,991	8,327	21,318	129,983	73,120	203,103	224,421	25,697	16,201	41,898	214,707	88,075	302,782	344,680	569,101
Sailing vessels.	17	9	26	293	153	446	472	7	2	9	290	10	300	309	781
Chinese departed.											5,081		5,081	5,081	5,081
TOTAL PASSENGERS DEPARTED.															
1890	5,297	4,099	9,396	66,120	30,359	96,489	105,885	8,698	7,532	16,230	83,110	32,914	116,024	132,254	238,139
1891	5,604	3,756	9,360	65,056	32,692	97,748	107,108	9,268	6,004	15,272	89,034	35,092	124,126	139,398	246,506
1892	5,717	3,706	9,423	61,763	33,966	95,729	105,152	9,999	5,969	15,968	96,824	38,602	135,436	151,404	256,556
1893	5,503	3,727	9,230	57,904	27,995	85,899	95,129	8,352	5,444	13,796	88,315	33,384	121,699	135,495	230,664
1894	7,622	4,834	12,456	70,864	38,611	109,475	121,931	15,798	9,307	25,105	112,941	52,794	165,735	190,840	312,771
1895	5,828	3,812	9,640	64,887	38,366	103,253	112,893	17,257	10,612	27,869	123,845	64,951	188,796	216,665	329,558
1898 [a]	5,111	3,780	8,891	54,533	31,130	85,663	94,554	10,001	5,789	15,790	78,621	36,446	115,067	130,857	225,411
1899	6,418	4,624	11,042	76,106	41,099	117,205	128,247	8,836	6,447	15,283	78,061	34,417	112,478	127,761	256,008
1900	10,315	7,443	17,758	87,041	51,096	138,137	155,895	13,906	9,095	23,001	78,230	36,268	114,498	137,499	293,404
1901	7,646	6,326	13,972	84,853	49,739	134,592	148,564	10,968	8,042	19,010	96,797	42,353	139,150	158,160	306,724
1902	7,757	5,277	13,034	91,308	53,770	145,078	158,112	12,067	8,256	20,323	99,966	48,359	148,325	168,648	326,760
1903	6,965	4,994	11,959	99,432	57,293	156,725	168,684	13,395	9,082	22,477	132,894	51,206	184,100	206,577	375,261
1904	8,235	6,112	14,347	109,469	60,797	170,266	184,613	18,249	13,086	31,335	209,191	83,065	292,256	323,591	508,204
1905	8,544	6,231	14,775	119,287	67,146	186,433	201,208	22,104	15,335	37,439	210,270	87,224	297,504	334,943	536,151
1906	8,798	6,060	14,858	125,340	74,471	199,811	214,669	16,591	11,144	27,735	179,869	74,464	254,333	282,068	496,737
1907	13,008	8,336	21,344	130,276	73,273	203,549	224,893	25,704	16,203	41,907	214,997	88,085	303,082	344,989	569,882

[a] For 1896 and 1897 no figures are available.

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In the enforcement of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws no more embarrassing question is presented than that of handling seamen so as to prevent evasions of those laws and at the same time not interfere with the commercial and shipping interests of the country. From its experience of another year the Bureau is more convinced than ever that the guise of a seaman is frequently employed to effect the entry into this country of aliens who are ineligible by reason of disease or some other cause. The Bureau is disappointed that no provision was inserted in the new law to cover this matter, for it had hoped the recommendation contained in its report for 1905 (p. 77) and reiterated in its last report (p. 57) might be adopted. In the absence of any specific and direct provision of law it is a task of magnitude to attempt to handle successfully this delicate subject, but it is imperative that the opportunity for violation of the law in this connection shall be guarded. The extent of the opportunity is demonstrated by the number of alien seamen who have deserted from vessels arriving at ports of this country during the fiscal year 1907, as shown by Table XVI A, aggregating 9,616. Undoubtedly a vast majority of these were bona fide seamen, regularly and permanently enlisted in that calling, and concerning whom, therefore, it is reasonable to assume that after deserting one vessel they reshipped on another and left the country. How many of the said number were bona fide seamen who reshipped is not known, and therefore the exact extent to which violations of the immigration laws have thus occurred can not be stated. But the Bureau is certain, from its experience with this matter, that the violations are considerable. In preparing regulations under the new immigration law a rule which has been in force for several years has been readopted with certain modifications. (See Rule 22, "Immigration Laws and Regulations of July 1, 1907.") Every effort will be made in the future, as in the past, to enforce this regulation, which seems the best that can be adopted in the present state of the law. But it is a makeshift at the most, and there should be some direct authority given by statute to enable the officers of this service successfully to cope with the situation.

The related subject of the Chinese seaman is covered by subtitle 11 of Title II of this report. New, and it is feared even more serious, difficulties are being encountered already in the efforts to enforce the last proviso to section 1 of the immigration act of February 20, 1907 (which proviso was made effective by the President's proclamation of March 14), for it is found that the Japanese laborer of Hawaii is quick to seize upon so ready a plan as enlistment as a seaman to enable him to enter the mainland territory, despite the desire of both his own and the United States Governments to have him remain in the district to which his passport was limited.

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TABLE XVI A.—DESERTING ALIEN SEAMEN, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907, BY PORTS.

New York, N. Y.	493	Mobile, Ala.	439
Boston, Mass.	398	New Orleans, La.	1,090
Baltimore, Md.	15	New Bedford, Mass.	6
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,806	Norfolk, Va.	275
San Francisco, Cal.	1,435	Pascagoula, Miss.	10
San Juan, P. R.	4	Pensacola, Fla.	424
Brunswick, Ga.	58	Portland, Me.	33
Charleston, S. C.	22	Portland, Oreg.	484
Eureka, Cal.	13	San Diego, Cal.	75
Fernandina, Fla.	19	Savannah, Ga.	241
Galveston, Tex.	416	Seattle, Wash.	785
Gulfport, Miss.	641	Tampa, Fla.	41
Honolulu, Hawaii	175	Wilmington, N. C.	47
Jacksonville, Fla.	22		
Key West, Fla.	1	Total	9,616
Los Angeles, Cal.	148		

Tables XVII and XVIII relate to appeals taken by aliens rejected by boards of special inquiry at the ports and show action thereon by the Department, the data being arranged in the first by ports and in the second by causes of rejection. It will be noted that there has been a considerable increase in the number of appeals taken to the Department.

TABLE XVII.—APPEALS FROM DECISIONS UNDER IMMIGRATION LAWS, AND ALIENS ADMITTED ON BOND, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907, BY PORTS.

APPEALS FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS.

Action taken.	New York, N. Y.	Boston, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.	Montreal, Canada.	San Francisco, Cal.	San Juan, P. R.	Galveston, Tex.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Mexican border.	New Bedford, Mass.	New Orleans, La.	Portland, Oreg.	Seattle, Wash.	Tampa, Fla.	Total.
Pending at close of previous year	101	6								3						110
Appealed	3,491	477	41	37	174	5	4	5	9	77	6	21	1	17	11	4,376
Total	3,592	483	41	37	174	5	4	5	9	80	6	21	1	17	11	4,486
Disposition on appeal:																
Admitted without bond	1,610	181	15	12	98	1	2	2	2	9		7	1	2	8	1,950
Admitted on bond	345	36	18	4	3			1	1			4				412
Debarred	1,480	245	8	20	73	4	2	2	5	68	6	10		13	3	1,939
Withdrawn or otherwise disposed of by means other than departmental decision	80	1												2		83
Pending at close of current year	77	20		1					1	3						102

APPEALS FROM ADMITTING DECISIONS.

Pending at close of previous year					1											1
Appealed	10		1		37		1		1	19	1					70
Total	10		1		38		1		1	19	1					71
Disposition on appeal:																
Admitted without bond	9		1		38		1			15	1					65
Admitted on bond									1							1
Debarred	1									4						5

ADMITTED ON BOND WITHOUT APPEAL.

Admitted			6													6

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TABLE XVIII.—APPEALS FROM DECISIONS UNDER IMMIGRATION LAWS, AND ALIENS ADMITTED ON BOND, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907, BY CAUSES.

APPEALS FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS.

Action taken.	Idiots.	Insane persons.[a]	Paupers or likely to become public charges.[b]	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Convicts.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Without passport.	Accompanying aliens.	Contract laborers.	Total.
Pending at close of previous year			97		2				8	3	110
Appealed	3	2	3,690	14	43	2	1	26	49	546	4,376
Total	3	2	3,787	14	45	2	1	26	57	549	4,486
Disposition on appeal:											
Admitted without bond			1,753	5	9		1	1	28	153	1,950
Admitted on bond			412								412
Debarred during current year	3	1	1,489	9	34	2		22	25	354	1,939
Withdrawn or otherwise finally disposed of by means other than departmental decision			77		1				3	2	83
Pending at close of current year		1	56		1			3	1	40	102

APPEALS FROM ADMITTING DECISIONS.

Pending at close of previous year			1								1
Appealed			56	1				1		12	70
Total			57	1				1		12	71
Disposition on appeal:											
Admitted without bond			54					1		10	65
Admitted on bond			1								1
Debarred during current year			2	1						2	5

ADMITTED ON BOND WITHOUT APPEAL 6

[a] Includes those who have been insane within five years, those who have had two attacks of insanity, and epileptics.
[b] Includes professional beggars.

Chart 1 shows the yearly immigration from the principal countries from 1820 to the present year. The proportions from each country during the entire period are as follows: United Kingdom, 30 per cent; Germany, 21 per cent; Scandinavia (Denmark, Norway, and Sweden), 7 per cent; Italy, 10 per cent; Austria-Hungary, 10 per cent; Russia, 8 per cent; France, 2 per cent; Switzerland, 1 per cent; countries not specified, 9 per cent.

It is estimated that about 47 per cent of our population is due to immigration since colonial times. The nationalities shown in chart would, therefore, practically represent the origins of 47 per cent of the population. It will be seen by reference to chart, however, that until very recent times immigration was almost entirely from the Teutonic and Keltic countries of northern and western Europe, principally Germany and the United Kingdom. Previous to 1820, although no immigration statistics were collected, it is known that the people who came to this country during colonial times and after were also from northern and western Europe. Thus the great mass of our population is of Teutonic and Keltic origin, with a considerably greater proportion of the former. A change in the source of immigration, it will be seen, however, commenced about 1882 and has assumed enormous proportions during the past eight years, until

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now 76 per cent of our immigration comes from the Slavic and Iberic countries of southern and eastern Europe, more than 970,000 having arrived from those countries during the past year.

Chart 2 shows the wave of immigration into the United States from the various countries since 1820. It is interesting to note the successive periodical increases, receding less each time, coincident with periods of financial depression, only to reach a greater height with the next ascending wave, and passing a million and a quarter, the highest point in history, during the past year. Thus the three periods of depression following 1857, 1873, and 1893 stand out prominently. This periodical rise and fall well represent the relative prosperity of the country, while the gradual average increase from decade to decade may be taken as an index of the country's development and growth and its capacity to employ larger quantities of the alien element.

What will be the effect if the present phenomenal immigration continues is a question that is constantly being asked. With regard more particularly to quantity the question may be answered by the following illustration: China proper is the thickly populated portion of the Chinese Empire and is the country popularly thought of as representing the limit of density of population. With a net increase to our population by immigration of 1,000,000 per annum, which is less than the present rate, and the present rate of natural increase (14.66 per cent per decade), the United States would reach the density of China proper in about four generations, or, more particularly, in one hundred and thirty-four years, at which time we would have a population of 950,000,000. This is in no sense an estimate of future population; it is simply an illustration of the present pace.

2. Sources of and Inducements to Immigration.

The figures given in the tables covering the immigration of the past year do not necessitate any particular modification of what was said under this heading in the report for 1906 (pp. 59–61). Another year's experience but emphasizes and confirms the conviction that a considerable part of the large immigration of the past few years is forced or artificial. Two separate and distinct factors are, from interested motives, responsible for such of the immigration as is not natural: First, the violators and evaders of the contract-labor feature of the law (treated of particularly under subtitle 5 hereof, p. 67); and second, the steamship runners and agents, to a discussion of whose activities and operations considerable space was devoted in the last report of the Bureau (p. 60) and in the report for 1905 (pp. 48–57). An influence which perhaps has not heretofore been accorded the recognition to which its importance entitles it is the "letter to the home folks" written by the alien temporarily or permanently domiciled here. These letters constitute the most extensive method of advertising that can be imagined; almost innumerable "endless chains" are thus daily being forged link by link. A letter is written to his brother, father, or other relative by an alien who, after a few months' employment here, has been able to save $150 or $200—a small fortune in the eyes of the Italian or Hungarian peasant—picturing in homely but glowing terms the opportunities of this country for money making. That letter is read by or to every inhabitant of the village, or perhaps even passed on to other neighboring hamlets.

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Others are thus induced to migrate—selling their belongings, mortgaging their property, almost enslaving themselves to procure the amount of the passage. They come, find employment at what seems to them fabulous wages, write letters home; and so the process goes on and on, until some of the rural districts of such countries as Italy and Hungary are almost depopulated.

Now Greece and Turkey are becoming involved in the same influences, and even the fastnesses of the mountainous districts of Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro are beginning to respond; all of which is exemplified by the figures of Table II (p. 6), showing increases in immigration from those countries during the past year—Italy sending 12,611, Austria-Hungary 73,314, Greece 17,091, Turkey (European and Asiatic) 12,956, and Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro (combined) 6,693 more than in 1906. This is an influence with which it is difficult, if not impossible, to reckon. That it is a telling, if not the most important, factor in the production of immigration there can be no doubt. The worst of it is that there are evidences that this endless chain letter scheme is seized upon by the promoters and money lenders to further their interests, and no opportunity lost to encourage both the writing and the extensive dissemination of such missives. When this is done the line is passed between natural and forced immigration, and the machinations of the promoter and usurer become a menace to the alien directly and to the welfare of this country incidentally. This furnishes a problem that can be solved by no country standing alone and is but one of the many arguments that can be advanced in favor of the Bureau's several times repeated recommendation for the holding of an international conference on immigration and emigration.

Section 39 of the new law makes provision for the calling of such a conference. The Bureau believes the time is now opportune for taking that step. There has never been a period when all the principal countries of the world were so deeply interested in the subject. Several of the leading European countries have recently either passed or introduced in their legislatures immigration laws, some of which are modeled practically after our own. The attention of the entire world has been arrested by the enormous influence the United States is exercising upon the minds of people of other countries, exemplified by the manner in which they are crowding to our shores, drawn by our institutions and the unprecedented prosperity we are enjoying. Some of the governments are taking notice with the idea of adopting measures to discourage the migration of their citizens or to induce their return; others are solicitous lest their subjects should forget their allegiance; and altogether there should be no difficulty in appealing to this awakened general interest with the object of accomplishing some international arrangement and understanding that will work for the general good. All that was said regarding this matter in its reports for 1905 and 1906 (pp. 78 and 61, respectively), the Bureau desires now to especially emphasize. Various subjects of much less importance, and ultilitarian in character, have been successfully handled by world conventions. This is a subject of the first magnitude and one which affects the future social and political well-being of all of the countries concerned. The day of the accomplishment of great things by mutual concession and compromise on the part of the world powers is upon us. Let all the countries avail themselves

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of an opportunity to adjust this matter of emigration and immigration on a world basis by means of conference and negotiation before its trend of to-day has proceeded so far as to constitute a present instead of anticipated menace to the welfare of all involved.

3. Physical and Mental Condition of Aliens.

In this respect the new immigration law, becoming effective with the next fiscal year, marks an advance in legislation that is especially gratifying to the Bureau, containing as it does amendments and changes in the law that have been urged for several years past. The experience of the past twelve months has demonstrated the necessity for drawing the lines closer and holding the transportation companies to a more strict accountability for any and all derelictions in furnishing transportation to aliens mentally or physically diseased. The comparative statement given in subtitle 1, in discussing Table III, shows a marked increase in the numbers of aliens mentally or physically afflicted. To repeat all or even a part of what the Bureau has heretofore said in its reports regarding the evils attendant upon the bringing to our ports of the mentally and physically defective, particularly those afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, would be a work of supererogation. Adding to the class on account of the bringing of which the transportation companies shall be fined will accomplish much good. If the amount of the fine were increased to a sum sufficient to make the exercise of great care a measure of economy on the part of the transportation companies, the purposes of the law would be furthered materially. That the best use possible has been made by the Bureau of the fining provision at its disposal is evidenced by the fact that fines aggregating $37,200 have been imposed (under sec. 9 of the immigration act) during the year. Section 22 of the new act makes possible, so far as the Department is concerned, accomplishment of what the Bureau has always regarded as the ideal method of controlling the question of migration of mentally or physically diseased aliens, viz, the detail abroad of surgeons of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service to examine all those embarking for American ports. Particular attention is called to the remarks on this subject contained in the report for 1906 (p. 63).

The exclusion from this country of the morally, mentally, and physically deficient is the principal object to be accomplished by the immigration laws. The ascertainment of moral defects is a matter of extreme difficulty and must be accomplished to the best extent possible by such varying means as are found available in connection with the examination of the applicants. It ought to be possible, however, to detect and turn back at our ports a much larger percentage of the mentally and physically affected aliens than is actually deported under the existing system of examination. Referring to Table III A, it will be seen that during the past fiscal year 717 aliens were ordered deported by the Department on the ground that they had within three years after landing become public charges from causes existing prior to admission, of which number 360 were afflicted with insanity, 28 with other mental defects, and 84 with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases. While it doubtless would have been impossible in some of these cases, even with the

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most detailed and thoroughgoing medical inspection and observation for a reasonable period of time, to detect the mental or physical defect, there can be no question but that the failure to turn these persons back at the port of application was due in a majority of the cases to the fact that there is not under the existing system of examination a sufficient time allowed to permit of an observation and inspection that could be regarded as thorough and satisfactory. The Bureau suggests the wisdom of perfecting an arrangement by which a sufficient corps of Public Health and Marine-Hospital surgeons, qualified by training and experience as experts in both mental and physical diseases, may be detailed for duty in the immigration service and assigned to the principal vessels engaged in bringing immigrants to this country. Such surgeons should have no fixed assignment, but should be under the control of the surgeons in charge at the principal ports of entry for detail from time to time on the principal vessels, with instructions to carefully observe the alien passengers while en route to the United States, making notes of their observations and reporting to the surgeon in charge upon arrival. This would make possible an observation extending over a period of from five to ten days and ought to result in the detection of a large percentage of the cases of disease and mental affliction. The expense incident to such an arrangement should be borne by the Government, so that the detailed officers would be wholly independent of the transportation companies. Such surgeons could also observe the conditions existing on vessels by which aliens are deported, and their presence on board while the vessel is proceeding in both directions could not but have an important effect upon the treatment accorded the steerage passengers. A further important result would doubtless be a tendency upon the part of the steamship officials to supplement and increase the efficiency of the medical examinations conducted abroad in the cases of prospective passengers.

A subject closely related to the foregoing is the importation of women and girls for immoral purposes. This was among the first of the immigration evils to engage the attention of Congress, a section of the act of 1875 being devoted thereto. Its importance has increased in due proportion to the growth of immigration itself, and no small part of the duties of the service has consisted in trying to prevent the importation and to effect the deportation of such persons and their procurers. There can be no denying the assertion that apparently, and on the surface at least, there has been in recent years a marked decrease in this nefarious business, so appropriately termed the "white-slave traffic." Reports reach the Bureau from all quarters, foreign and domestic, indicating that the combined efforts of those abroad and in this country interested in wiping out the disgraceful blot upon our Christian civilization have accomplished considerable. But the Bureau is satisfied, from the experience of its field officers, that much still remains to be done. The number of foreign prostitutes and procurers or importers of prostitutes being detected and deported (see Table III A, p. 12) furnishes incontrovertible evidence on this point. Some especially good work has been done in several of the Western States, notably Montana. In this respect, also, the new immigration act (secs. 2 and 3) is a decided improvement over the old, and places in the hands of the Bureau a weapon with which it hopes to make an energetic and effective fight.

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The Bureau believes that this provision for the cure of existing evils should be supplemented by a preventive measure which it here suggests: A number of thoroughly qualified women, equipped with a sufficient knowledge of foreign languages, should be selected and appointed for service on the vessels of several of the larger steamship lines, their duty being to travel from foreign ports on the vessels with the alien women, mixing freely with them, forming their acquaintance, and gathering every available bit of information concerning their antecedents and their purposes and hopes in coming to America. Thus could be gained, it is believed, often accurately and in detail, data which could be placed before the boards of special inquiry upon arrival at the United States ports, enabling such boards to pass intelligently upon the admissibility of the alien women.

Of course, the greatest care would have to be exercised in selecting women for positions of such responsibility. Doubtless the steamship lines would consent to such an arrangement, and the cost involved would be inconsiderable as against the importance of the object in view. Little or nothing, comparatively, can be accomplished by an inspection of, and intermixture with, the female steerage passengers after the vessels reach quarantine stations on our coasts—the period from that time till landing is too limited—but under the arrangement suggested the time would be ample for women possessing the requisite qualifications of mind, heart, and temperament to ascertain much of interest regarding the passengers among whom they would mingle.

Reference to Table III (p. 8) will show that during the year there were rejected at the ports of this country 341 aliens who had been convicted of a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude. This is another class with regard to which the conditions are such as to make it extremely difficult for the inspection officers to obtain evidence that will justify rejection on the ground stated. There can be no question that many more of this class enter than are detected and deported, and some means should be provided to aid in their apprehension. Several of the European countries, notably Italy, require that persons emigrating therefrom shall obtain passports. In the event that the person applying for and receiving the passport bears a criminal record, a notation to that effect appears on its face. It is suggested that this device could be seized upon as a valuable aid to the United States immigration officials. Possibly its adoption could be secured in either one of two ways—first, as the result of an international conference, for the calling of which provision has been made in the new law (see also pp. 61 and 62), or, second, by adopting legislation requiring the presentation of a passport as a prerequisite to the examination of an alien applying for admission to the United States. The Bureau is convinced that some measure of this kind is imperatively needed. The current history of the perpetration of heinous crimes throughout the United States by foreigners domiciled therein, especially by the members of the "Black Hand" and other like societies, is evidence that needs no special comment; and, as already pointed out, the provisions of existing law are inadequate to insure even a reasonable degree of protection against this serious and growing evil.

The Bureau also renews the suggestion made in the report for last year and in the preceding report (pp. 64 and 77–78, respectively)

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that a comprehensive digest of the immigration law be published in the principal foreign languages and extensively distributed abroad, with the object of educating foreign peoples concerning the difficulties which are placed in the way of the immigration to this country of the undesirable classes. It is believed that this could be done at comparatively slight cost and that the results would be beneficial.

4. Distribution of Aliens.

This subtitle has found a place in the annual reports for several years, for it covers a subject in which the Bureau has always taken a lively interest. Its belief has been that the most important factor in the solution of the immigration problem consists of a remedy for the congestion of the foreign elements in our great cities, which congestion results in the practical isolation of the aliens from the influences that ought to be exerted toward their Americanization, beginning with the very moment that they enter our gates. The "colonies" formed in such cities as New York, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia are to-day the chief menace that grows out of the heavy influx of foreigners. To make Americans of many of the aliens now coming to us, even in the second and third generation, they must be brought into contact with our own people and our own customs and methods of living. The physical, mental, and moral welfare of the aliens themselves, as well as the interests of the communities, demand that they shall not be brought from the small towns, the villages, hamlets, and even the farms of Europe, and crowded into the tenements of our cities, where they meet conditions of life to which they are not accustomed and where such diseases and vices as exist among them are given every encouragement to develop and spread. In this connection particular attention is directed to Table VII (p. 24), from which it will be seen that in the year just closed, as heretofore, the vast majority of the arriving aliens have been destined to a few of the large centers of population; that 386,244, or over 30 per cent of the entire number, claimed New York as their ultimate destination; that 230,906, or over 17 per cent, were going to Pennsylvania; 104,156, or over 8 per cent, to Illinois; 85,583, or 7 per cent, to Massachusetts; and 70,665, or 5 per cent, to New Jersey. When it is realized how much space there is in other sections still vacant and crying out for settlers and cultivators, where the condition of the aliens would be incalculably better than in these already overflowing localities, the deplorable nature of the situation is apparent and leads inevitably to the query, Is there not some remedy at hand?

The Bureau believes that, in adopting its recommendation for providing means for disseminating information among arriving aliens by the establishment of a Division of Information, Congress has taken a step in the right direction—one which will, in the course of time, exercise a marked influence for improvement in the way of preventing further congestion by encouraging the aliens to proceed to sections where they are needed and can be assimilated. After a fair start is once obtained in establishing the new arrivals in sparsely settled districts, the nuclei so inaugurated will draw others in rapidly increasing numbers, and after a while—particularly if there should be any marked change in the conditions which produce the present

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phenomenal immigration—the influence of this gradual distribution should begin to be exerted, by the very force of circumstances, on the overcrowded "colonies" of our large cities.

Whatever may be said in opposition to the establishment of such a branch of the Bureau, it can hardly be contended that the experiment is not worth a trial. Congress has authorized its inauguration, and the Bureau is sure that no energy and pains will be spared to insure its success. On the day of this report's date there has been placed in charge of the new division a man whose talents and experience promise well for the accomplishment of good work. Among the many able men who have made a study of the sociological conditions of this country, it is not thought one could have been found better, if as well, equipped for this particular class of work as Terence V. Powderly. The matter is one requiring just such a judicious treatment as it is likely to receive at his hands. Necessarily progress at first must be slow, for every step must be carefully planned and discreetly taken; but the Bureau is hopeful of the gradual accomplishment of valuable results.

The desire of particular sections of the country for immigration, and the discussion of ways and means of securing it, especially in the Southern States, have engaged the attention of the Bureau to a considerable extent in the past year. The position taken by it has been that two leading considerations point to the propriety, if not necessity, of an encouragement of this desire, and assistance so far as possible in its fulfillment—first (and already mentioned), the indirect, but powerful, influence that the establishment of a part of the arriving aliens in such sections must eventually exert upon the congested conditions existing in our northern and eastern cities; and, second, the fact that Congress, recognizing that many of the States and Territories were in need of settlers, made in the law a special exception in favor of such States and Territories advertising the facilities and inducements they offer to settlers. The Bureau has not hesitated, therefore, so far as lay in its power and within what it conceived to be the lawful limits of its duties, to offer encouragement and assistance in the furtherance of the plans of the immigration commissions appointed in several of the States and Territories. In doing this it has given advice concerning the meaning and intent of the law, always being careful to caution those making inquiries that no plan could be countenanced that included within its scope any indirect furtherance of schemes on the part of labor employers to obtain cheap labor, or any violation of the provisions of the law relating to alien contract labor; and has arranged for the prompt examination of aliens brought from abroad under the auspices of, and in response to, advertisements by States or Territories. Two prominent instances of this kind have occurred:

The State of South Carolina early in the year made arrangements for the settlement therein of a number of Belgians—mostly weavers and mill operatives—for which class of labor there was a heavy unfilled demand among the cotton mills of the State. On November 4, 1906, the North German Lloyd steamship *Wittekind* entered the port of Charleston with 473 aliens on board, coming in response to advertisements made in Europe by the immigration commissioner of the State, who accompanied the party on the voyage over. The Commissioner-General was present with a selected corps of employees,

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detailed from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, and the examination of the aliens under the immigration laws was promptly conducted. They were found to be, in the main, an excellent lot of men and women; and undoubtedly, if they are made to feel contented and to prosper in their new homes, they will exert a powerful influence upon the future settlement of the State.

The other instance occurred in the Territory of Hawaii. On April 24, 1905, the legislature of that Territory passed an "Act to provide for a board of immigration," in pursuance of which two commissioners were appointed in the summer of 1906 to proceed to Europe and secure white settlers for the islands. They chartered a boat, the *Suveric*, and brought to Honolulu about 1,300 Portuguese, who were landed on December 1 and 2, 1906. Later, two other shiploads were brought—the *Heliopolis* landing on April 26, 1907, about 2,300 Spanish aliens, and the *Kumeric* reaching Honolulu on June 27, 1907, with about 1,100 more Portuguese. Thus, there has been added to the white population of the islands almost 5,000 settlers, whose influence upon the future of the Territory can hardly be foretold or imagined. The Commissioner-General was present when the *Suveric* arrived, and was very favorably impressed with the appearance of the aliens and with the reception accorded them by the people of Honolulu.

In one respect the new immigration law contains a significant and important change affecting the above-mentioned privileges of the States and Territories to encourage the immigration of settlers—a change apparently intended to fix with certainty the extent to which the encouragement may be carried. This consists of the provision in section 2 by which any alien whose passage has been paid by another is required to show affirmatively, not only that he does not belong to one of the excluded classes specifically enumerated in the said section, but also "that said ticket or passage was not paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government, *either directly or indirectly*." With regard to this new provision, the Attorney-General, in an opinion rendered on March 20 last, stated:

> While, therefore, the payment of the passage money of such immigrants by a State with its public funds is not prohibited, its payment with funds contributed by any society or association renders the immigrant liable to exclusion, although the payment may be made through the agency of the State or its officers, and although the immigrant would be otherwise entitled to admission.

5. Alien Contract Laborers.

It can not be said that any particular cases stand out prominently in such of the work of the year as has been devoted to the enforcement of that portion of the law which relates to this subject. The difficulties attendant upon the administration of the law were described in the annual report for 1905 (pp. 44–46), and were again alluded to in the report for last year (p. 65). It was no easier of enforcement in 1907 than in the preceding years. In this connection the Bureau is hopeful of better results under the new act, which is drawn in terms much more certain than the old, especially the clause of section 2 thereof descriptive of what constitutes a "contract laborer," viz, a person who has been "induced or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment or in consequence of agreements, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform

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labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled." This definition should, in the Bureau's judgment, set at rest all controversy as to whether the act of 1903 was sufficient in its terms to do more than exclude aliens actually "under contract" in the ordinary sense of the term—a view quite extensively entertained. If that view had been followed by the immigration officers during all of the four years of the existence of the act of 1903, comparatively few of this class of persons would have been excluded; for it is next to impossible, even in cases where a specific agreement actually exists, to obtain evidence of its existence. In fact, so thoroughly familiar are both aliens and those interested in violating this statute with the construction that has been placed upon it by the administrative officers that, beyond any question, many evasions have occurred. Great activity in this respect has been apparent during the past few months. Party after party of aliens has arrived at the large seaports, the members of which were not only traveling together, but were enlisted from the same localities in Europe, were destined to practically the same addresses in this country (usually in one of the large centers of labor employment), often carrying slips of paper or cards giving addresses of supposed relatives or friends, written quite apparently by the same hand, yet when questioned these men were found to be quite ready with evasive or misleading replies to all questions calculated to develop that it was their intention to accept prearranged employment, and it was impossible to secure any direct evidence of the existence of an agreement or contract, or even of an assurance of work awaiting them; circumstantial evidence of varying degree is all that could be procured. A few cases of this character were the following:

Case of Ruzi Dimitroff and 24 other Bulgarian laborers, who arrived at the port of New York on May 22, 1907, accompanied by a fellow-countryman acquainted with the English language, who claimed to be in their employ as guide and interpreter: These laborers stated they were destined to various addresses in Chicago, but each of them also had in his possession the name and address of a certain Bulgarian located in Gresham, Wis., which town, quite apparently, was their ultimate destination. It appeared from the testimony that about 250 Bulgarians had recently started from their native country for the United States; and it was evident, although no direct admission could be drawn from the aliens, that they were but one party of a number migrating with a well-defined purpose to accept employment in certain sections of the United States. Their testimony was evasive and contradictory and calculated to produce the impression upon the mind of anyone reading it that the aliens had been carefully coached as to the line of questioning which they might expect to meet upon arriving at a port of this country.

Case of Atanas Genchoff and 12 other Bulgarian laborers, who arrived at the port of New York on June 10, destined to various addresses in Madison, Ill., each having in his possession a sum of money approximating $20: No direct evidence or admission of prearranged employment could be procured, and yet it was apparent, from the manner in which questions were answered by each member of the party and their refusal to accept employment at any other point than the destination given, that they were seeking to enter the United States in violation of the spirit and intent of the law.

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Case of Todor Nedkoff and 33 other Bulgarian laborers, who arrived at the port of New York on June 13, destined to Chicago, Ill., concerning whom it was found impracticable to elicit admissions or to procure evidence showing the existence of agreements for employment. In this case, also, there were the internal evidences of coaching and evasion that so frequently appear in such instances. The men could not give satisfactory accounts as to how, in a country in which the ordinary manual laborer is paid a wage of less than 20 cents a day, they had been able to pay their own passage as claimed.

Case of Trifko Bulalovic and 25 other Montenegrin laborers, who arrived at the port of New York on June 27, destined to various addresses in Chicago: These aliens were subjected to a rigid examination at New York, and a searching investigation was conducted in Chicago; yet it was impossible to develop direct evidence of the existence of a contract for their employ, although the testimony of the aliens themselves, being of the generally unsatisfactory character of that contained in the cases already mentioned, was sufficient to satisfy the members of the board of special inquiry, the commissioner at New York, and the Department, to a moral certainty, that such a contract actually existed.

Case of Petar Andreff and 18 other Bulgarian laborers, who arrived at the port of New York on July 1, destined to Madison, Ill., in which there was the same moral certainty of prearrangement for employment, and the same lack of actual evidence of it as noted in the other instances.

The above cases relate to Bulgarians and Montenegrins exclusively, but the files of the Bureau contain various others of a similar character arising at different periods during the fiscal year, which concern aliens from other of the southeastern European countries. Altogether, the attempts to violate the law have been numerous and varied. Many of them have been frustrated, but, doubtless, in other instances where the plans of the importers were more unusual and less easily detected, the law has been violated with impunity.

The provisions in the new act (sec. 24), allowing the expenditure of $50,000 annually for the special purpose of enforcing the alien contract-labor laws, will, it is thought, be of incalculable benefit, and the Bureau will be much disappointed if, with the added facilities of investigation thus afforded, definite and valuable results are not attained. It will now be possible to devote more time and better talent to the investigation and remedying of this important matter. So long as healthy, honest, industrious laborers, either unskilled or skilled, seek this country impelled by no other motive than a desire to better their condition, by availing themselves of a natural demand for their services, no one is entitled to complain, but the moment that the migration of any class of laborers is induced, encouraged, or assisted by the prospective employer, there is an encroachment upon that principle essential to the protection of our own institutions and standards of living and constituting the very marrow of the alien contract-labor legislation, which requires that preference shall be given by the employer to our own labor market in the selection of his employees and that a foreign source of supply shall be resorted to only in case of absolute necessity, and even then solely by the

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statutory means. This means is the proviso to section 2 of the immigration act reading:

And provided further, That skilled labor may be imported if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country.

Circumstances occasionally arise under which it becomes necessary to accord the privilege of this proviso to employers of skilled labor. Such a case was one, known as the "Lithographer's case," which has been somewhat widely noted and concerning which an erroneous impression has arisen in the minds of some. On May 2 last there arrived at Ellis Island from Germany two expert lithographers, whose passage had been paid by, and who were under contract with, the American Lithographic Company, of New York City. This company claimed that the men were being imported to accept positions which it was impossible to fill from the local labor market. The admission of the two lithographers was opposed by the officials of the National Lithographic Artists, Engravers and Designers' League, of New York. Both sides were accorded every opportunity to introduce testimony. All of the witnesses produced were carefully examined before a board of special inquiry. The record thus made up was transmitted to the Bureau, where it received careful consideration, resulting in the conclusion that the contention of the American Lithographic Company was borne out by the evidence, and that the two lithographers were entitled to enter under the proviso above quoted. This decision by the Bureau was referred by the Department to the Solicitor and was by him confirmed; whereupon the entire case was transmitted to the Attorney-General, who handed down an opinion also confirming the Bureau's holding. In considering this case, the Bureau followed its universal and well-defined policy of requiring the most convincing proofs whenever an effort is made to establish that certain aliens come within the exception to the contract-labor laws, for it believes, and has always maintained, that these special exceptions are to be strictly construed, and that no one is to be granted the privilege contemplated thereby in the absence of a wholly satisfactory showing.

The most distressing branch of the alien contract-labor law violations is that which involves the use of what has come to be commonly called the "padrone system;" for by this means not only is foreign labor introduced under contract or agreement, but often the laborers are mere boys and are practically enslaved by the padrones who effect their importation. This system is applied principally to youths of the Italian and Greek races, the boys being placed at hard labor with long hours, under conditions wholly unsuited to their age, and subjected to a wage arrangement which amounts practically to a method of blackmailing—in other words, they are in effect owned by the men who advance the money and procure their immigration from Greece and Italy. At the suggestion of the Department there was incorporated in the new immigration bill (sec. 2) a provision intended to reach these cases, and the Bureau trusts that in the future it will be possible to prevent the importation of more of this class than in the past. At the date of this report several important prosecutions against alleged padrones are about to be instituted, based upon investigations conducted during the early summer, resulting in discoveries that tend to show wholesale violations of the law by certain firms of importers located in some of the large cities of the West. Success is hoped for,

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ROUMANIAN WOMAN.

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because the punishment of some of the leading padrones will accomplish more toward discouraging the traffic than the detection or apprehension of hundreds of the boys.

6. The Canadian and Mexican Borders.

With regard to the Canadian border, the Bureau has been able for several years past to report the most satisfactory conditions as to the enforcement of the immigration laws. The amicable relations existing between the Canadian immigration officials and those of this country, and the agreement between the Commissioner-General and the Canadian transportation companies, made it possible to build up a system of administration which could hardly be surpassed. There are located at the Canadian seaports and border ports exceptionally well qualified and efficiently organized employees, controlled and supervised by an able and conscientious chief officer, the United States commissioner of immigration for Canada, so that almost ideal conditions exist.

As soon as the act of February 20, 1907, was passed it became apparent that a renewal of the agreement with the Canadian transportation companies, with some amendments to meet the new provisions of the law, must be sought. The Bureau, therefore, called a conference of the officials of said companies to meet with it in Washington on the 24th day of April last, the result of which was the adoption of a new agreement, which practically all of the Canadian companies have already signed. The said agreement has been incorporated in the Regulations of July 1, 1907 (Rule 25), changed only in the minor respects necessary to reduce it to the form of a rule.

There is one respect in which the immigration law of this country, when it happens to run counter to the similar law in force in the Dominion of Canada, fails to work smoothly and to the satisfaction of both countries. It becomes more and more apparent that some reciprocal arrangement is needed under which it will be possible for each country to enforce its own statutes without encroaching upon the laws of the other. Cases of this character frequently arise: An alien after having been admitted to the United States and having resided here for a period of years proceeds to Canada and there becomes a public charge. Under the Canadian law he is subject to deportation to the country from which he entered Canada, but under the United States statute, being an alien, he can not be allowed to land in this country. A similar situation arises with regard to aliens who enter this country from Canada after having lived there for a period of time in excess of that covered by the agreement (par. 8). The law should be so amended as to permit of the readmission to this country of aliens who, within a period of three years from the date of landing at a United States port, have proceeded to Canada and become public charges, and to also provide for the deportation to the country from which they came to the United States of all such aliens so readmitted from Canada. Such legislation should be supplemented by a formal agreement with the Canadian government by which the two countries would allow the return to each mutually of aliens who have become public charges within the statutory period after admission, irrespective of whether or not deportation to the transoceanic country of origin can be effected.

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With the commencement of the coming fiscal year there will be inaugurated on the Mexican border the first stages of what the Bureau hopes may eventually become a method of administration similar in all essential respects to that so successfully operated for several years in Canada. An officer of tried and proven ability, F. W. Berkshire, for the past four years in charge of the Chinese district of New York and the ports of entry for Chinese of New York City and Malone, has been appointed supervising inspector of the Mexican border and placed in charge of the enforcement thereon (his jurisdiction extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the California-Arizona line) of both the immigration and the Chinese exclusion laws. This plan the Bureau confidently believes will materially improve the administration of both sets of laws, where, in view of the character of the difficulties to be met, distressing conditions have heretofore existed. But, while a consolidation of forces and of administration will help, it can not be expected of itself effectually to relieve the existing evils. The Bureau is satisfied that an effectual remedy will be found in nothing less than a thoroughly planned and definitely arranged understanding with the Mexican Government and the Mexican transportation companies, similar to that with the Canadian officials and companies already mentioned. Some discussion and negotiation having that object in view have already taken place. As it is understood that the railroad lines of Mexico are to come under Government control, there should be no serious obstacle to arranging with Mexico, by treaty if necessary, for cooperation in the enforcement on her borders of our immigration laws. The Bureau urges the necessity for this action, being satisfied that it is the only feasible plan for effectually protecting the United States against an influx of the most undesirable aliens at the only point not already reasonably protected. If such an understanding can not be reached, the Mexican border should be closed to the admission of any but citizens and bona fide residents of Mexico, and its use as a sojourning place by those classes that can not enter at our seaports so discountenanced.

Notwithstanding these generally unsatisfactory conditions on the Mexican border, the vigilance of the officers stationed thereon has been such, and efforts for the prevention of violation of law have been so vigorously exerted by them, that, but for one circumstance, it is thought the Bureau would have been able this year to make a somewhat more encouraging report than heretofore concerning the operation of the immigration laws on said border. Gradually, during the first eight or nine months of the year, the means for guarding the boundary were supplemented and enlarged, so that it was possible to feel assured that a larger percentage of the aliens entering from Mexico were being examined than theretofore. The last proviso to section 1 of the new immigration act, made effective March 14 by the President's proclamation of that date, is the circumstance alluded to. This provision placed upon the officers stationed upon both the Canadian and the Mexican borders an additional burden, which, so far, candidly speaking, is found too heavy to carry successfully—at least with the means for its enforcement afforded by the law and evolved by regulation. Japanese laborers in large numbers are, and have been for months, flocking to both Canada and Mexico. That in the vast majority of cases their intention (usually formed, it is believed, before embarking for the voyage over) is to enter the United States the

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Bureau is convinced. In other words, these laborers merely use foreign contiguous territory as a place of temporary sojourn while perfecting plans for proceeding to points in this country. Reports received from immigration officials located in Canada and along the Mexican border show beyond question that such is the case. (See report of commissioner of immigration for Canada quoted under subtitle 8 hereof, p. 84.)

Of especial interest, in connection with the Mexican border, are two reports made by Inspector Marcus Braun, who has been detailed on several occasions for the conducting of special investigations in the said Republic and along the boundary line, which reports bear upon the enforcement of the immigration laws in general and have some particular reference to the ingress across those borders of Japanese laborers, who, after proceeding to Mexico under contract with certain Mexican companies, abandon such employment and proceed to this country, knowing that they will be able here to earn much larger wages than in Mexico. Space will not permit of the inclusion herein of the entire text of Inspector Braun's two reports, but the following extracts covering some of his most interesting observations are given:

NEW YORK, *February 12, 1907.*

SIR: * * * I left New York on December 1, 1906, and went to Habana. * * * I boarded a steamer which had arrived in Habana the day I reached that port, on her way to Vera Cruz, Mexico, with nearly 1,000 passengers on board; of these about 700 were Spaniards going to Mexico with a view to work there, to join relations, etc., while 250 of them were Syrians, almost all of whom were bound for the United States. * * *

These Syrians had made a rather roundabout trip to reach the United States. It was, however, not the fascination of a longer sea voyage which induced them to do this, nor was it cheaper for them; it was necessity with some; aforethought with others. The steamship agents at Beirut, Naples, Marseille, or Havre, from which points they had intended to embark on shorter, more direct routes, coming directly to New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, had rejected "some" as afflicted with trachoma, while the "others" were advised by steamship subagents or runners to go via Mexico, as by that route their entry was "easier;" they being told that on the Mexico-American border the examination would be less strict, or that they might evade the examination entirely. * * * Of the 250 Syrians I met on the steamer 20 per cent were desirous to reach New London, Conn., and a like number were heading for Fort Wayne, Ind., which cities seem to be the central points from which Syrian "merchants" start on their itineraries in pursuit of their vocation. On their arrival in Vera Cruz none of them were subjected to any examination such as would be required by our laws, and the majority of them reached or will reach the United States by the famous, or rather infamous, underground system of smuggling themselves or being smuggled into the territory of the United States. The fact is, only few, perhaps three or four of the 250, remained in Vera Cruz, about a score of them in Mexico City, while the balance moved northward toward the American border. Among these 250 Syrians I found some who had heretofore attempted to enter the United States via eastern ports, but were deported as afflicted with trachoma, yet within a few days after their arrival in Mexico they were on their road to Indiana, Connecticut, or other points.

* * * * * * *

The 250 Syrians who had been my traveling companions, upon our arrival in Vera Cruz, were taken in charge by some countrymen, evidently runners, who awaited them, and taken to a store owned by one Antonio Sarobo, a Syrian himself. After receiving certain instructions these immigrants were in the evening of the same day sent on to Mexico City. * * * I went with them to the City of Mexico. Upon their arrival they were conducted to the place of one Kuri Primos, who, I am told, is the leading Syrian merchant of the Republic of Mexico. Here I found a regular mail delivery to the newcomers, letters from the United States awaiting almost every one of them, many of the letters containing money orders.

Early in January I visited Vera Cruz again. Three steamers, the German liner *Fuerst Bismarck*, the French liner *La Champagne*, and the Spanish steamer *Alfonso XIII* were due. The three steamers brought about 150 cabin and in all about 2,000

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steerage passengers. The bulk were Spaniards, but there were among them 600 Syrians, almost all heading for the United States. Scattered among the steerage passengers were a few Italians, a few French, and a handful of Greeks.

* * * * * * *

I have stated before that to secure reliable data as to the number of immigrants coming into Mexico is very difficult, if it be not an impossibility, but I have been assured that during the last year and a half 8,000 Japanese and 5,000 Chinese have entered the Mexican Republic. To-day, however, there are not 2,000 Japanese and not 15,000 Chinese in all Mexico, although according to a conservative estimate more than 45,000 Chinese have come to Mexico, and few ever returned from there. The Mexican-Chinese-Japanese transportation companies—steamers from all the Mexican ports—have not taken them homeward to the Orient. Where are the Japanese and Chinese that have come to Mexico and did not remain in that Republic? The almost irresistible conclusion is they found their way to the United States.

* * * * * * *

Mexico is in dire need of labor, and for many years past the Republic imported all the labor that could be hired to come into the land. It seems, however, that from wherever labor was brought in it could not be prevailed upon to stay, be it from climatic influences or for economical reasons. The employers of labor in Mexico then tried the importation of Japanese laborers.

* * * * * * *

The first attempts at bringing Japanese labor to Mexico were made about a year and a half ago, and up to the time that I made my investigations over 7,000, all told, had been imported. None of the ships that brought laborers from Japan to Mexico took one Japanese passenger back, as I was informed by the managers of the emigration companies, and yet there are at present hardly 2,000 Japanese in the whole Republic of Mexico. As the result of subsequent inquiries I made as to the passenger traffic to and from Mexican ports, I could not find that any Japanese laborers left during the last year at any port, and necessarily the conclusion is forced upon me that they have gone into the United States, although the records of our various immigrant stations along the Mexican border do not show anywhere near such a number as having made application to enter our territory. In fact, the agent of one of the transoceanic emigration companies of Tokyo told me that his company was simply in despair by reason of the fact that fully 80 per cent of those whom they had imported deserted immediately after their arrival and went to the United States.

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The sum and substance of my recent investigation in Mexico crystallizes itself into the conviction that, taking the most conservative view, fully 15,000 aliens from Europe and Asia enter the United States annually from Mexico.

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NEW YORK, *June 10, 1907.*

SIR: * * * While the instructions of the Bureau in detailing me on February 25 to the Mexican border were to the effect that I should investigate the question of infractions of our alien contract-labor law, yet I had opportunity and occasion to look into all other phases of immigration of aliens from and via Mexico, and more particularly into the question of Japanese immigration. With reference to the latter I regret not to be able to report any improvement. In my report of February 12, 1907, as well as in my numerous reports during the months of March, April, and May, I referred to the continuous stream of Japanese crossing into the United States, legally before the order of the President was promulgated in Department Circular No. 147, and surreptitiously ever since. The emigration companies * * * regard the business of hiring out laborers only as a side issue. Their main business is to get the passenger traffic for their steamers which they charter from Japan to Mexico, and the best inducement they can offer in Japan is telling these ignorant laborers that the making of a contract to work in Mexico is not binding at all, but that it is the only safe way for them to come into the United States after they have landed in Mexico, and that no power on earth can stop them.

* * * * * * *

The situation, as far as Japanese immigration via Mexico is concerned, can be summed up as follows: The Japanese know that their coming to the United States with passports for Mexico or Canada or the Hawaiian Islands is prohibited; yet they also know that if they succeed in entering the United States without passing an inspection they have ninety-nine chances out of a hundred in their favor to remain in the country. * * *

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DUTCH WOMEN.

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1,004,756 of the 1,285,349 aliens admitted to the United States. The work involved in properly handling and caring for this multitude is described concisely, and yet with sufficient detail, in the report of Commissioner Watchorn, quoted under subtitle 8 hereof (p. 80). It has been necessary during the past year, as in the preceding, to limit the number of examinations to occur in any one day to 5,000, there not being sufficient accommodations for the proper inspection of any greater number. The Bureau has repeatedly drawn particular attention to the utter inadequacy of the Ellis Island station to meet the unforeseen conditions that have arisen since the erection of the original building. Some extensive improvements and additions have been provided for, notably the building of the new island and the construction of a hospital thereon, and the alteration and remodeling of the interior of the station; but to make the equipment what it should be will require further extension.

The Bureau must again urge with all the emphasis at its command the immediate construction of a refrigerating plant large enough to meet present requirements. The plant now in operation at Ellis Island is inadequate, and the recommendation contained in last year's report (p. 70) that an appropriation be made for this purpose is renewed, the amount thereof to be fixed at $35,000. The plant now in use was designed to furnish ice for an average yearly arrival of less than 500,000 immigrants. One new hospital building has been opened on the island, and another, intended for the reception of insane persons, and two portable pavilions for use in housing psychopathic cases, will soon be ready for occupancy; in addition to which six contagious-disease hospitals are in course of construction, and eleven more buildings of the contagious-disease group are about to be contracted for. To furnish ice for these new buildings no provision whatever has been made. During the past year the refrigerating plant has been forced far beyond its capacity, resulting in many breakdowns and in much distress. It has been necessary to purchase extra ice at the rate of $4.40 per ton, as against a cost of $1.63 per ton for that manufactured in the plant. When the new buildings are all in operation it will be necessary, unless additional refrigerating facilities are furnished, to purchase 15 tons of ice per day at the rate above mentioned, so that the installation of the new refrigerating plant would effect an annual saving of approximately $14,000.

The Bureau also pointed out in its last report (p. 71) the desirability of building another ferryboat as a companion to the *Ellis Island*. That boat has now been in use for more than three years, running almost constantly between the island and New York City, and has been subjected to a very severe strain. When necessary to make repairs to the vessel, it is almost impossible to charter a suitable boat as a substitute, and even such as can be procured are unreasonably expensive. Both convenience and dispatch in the handling of arriving aliens would be materially subserved by the alternate use of an additional boat; and aside from any question of this kind, and as a bare matter of common-sense economy, another boat should be immediately constructed and placed in commission. For this purpose an appropriation of $125,000 should be made. The *Ellis Island* cost $91,715, but both labor and materials are now much more expensive than at the time of her construction. (See also Commissioner Watchorn's report, p. 80.)

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The need of another water main from Jersey City to Ellis Island becomes constantly more apparent. The dredging operations between the island and said city necessitated the abandonment of the old main, which had been used as a reserve source. The necessity for an abundant supply of fresh water is too apparent to require explanation, and the Bureau trusts that an appropriation of $18,000 may be obtained with which to install an additional main. On several occasions it has been recommended that a plant for the purification of the water furnished Ellis Island should be constructed. There can be no question but what the water now furnished the station is far from satisfactory in this respect. Fortunately there has not yet been any disastrous result, such as an epidemic or the breaking out of disease, the origin of which could be traced to the water, but this is not a sufficient reason for a failure to provide the station with water that is absolutely pure. It is therefore again recommended that $20,000 be provided for said purpose.

To facilitate the proper handling of the baggage of arriving aliens, by making available the new baggage room now in course of construction on the east end of the island, the harbor in the vicinity of said baggage room should be dredged, permitting the docking of vessels immediately alongside thereof. To do this work, it is estimated that an appropriation of $65,000 will be required.

At Ellis Island also additional hospital facilities beyond any heretofore appropriated for are imperatively demanded by the increasing number of arriving aliens. On this subject the Public Health and Marine-Hospital surgeon in charge states, in his annual report:

> The extension of the immigrant hospital was opened for the reception of patients in April last, but the accommodations are inadequate for the requirements of the service. In order to provide sufficient hospital accommodations at Ellis Island, an additional wing, corresponding in general construction to that of the original hospital building, is an absolute necessity.

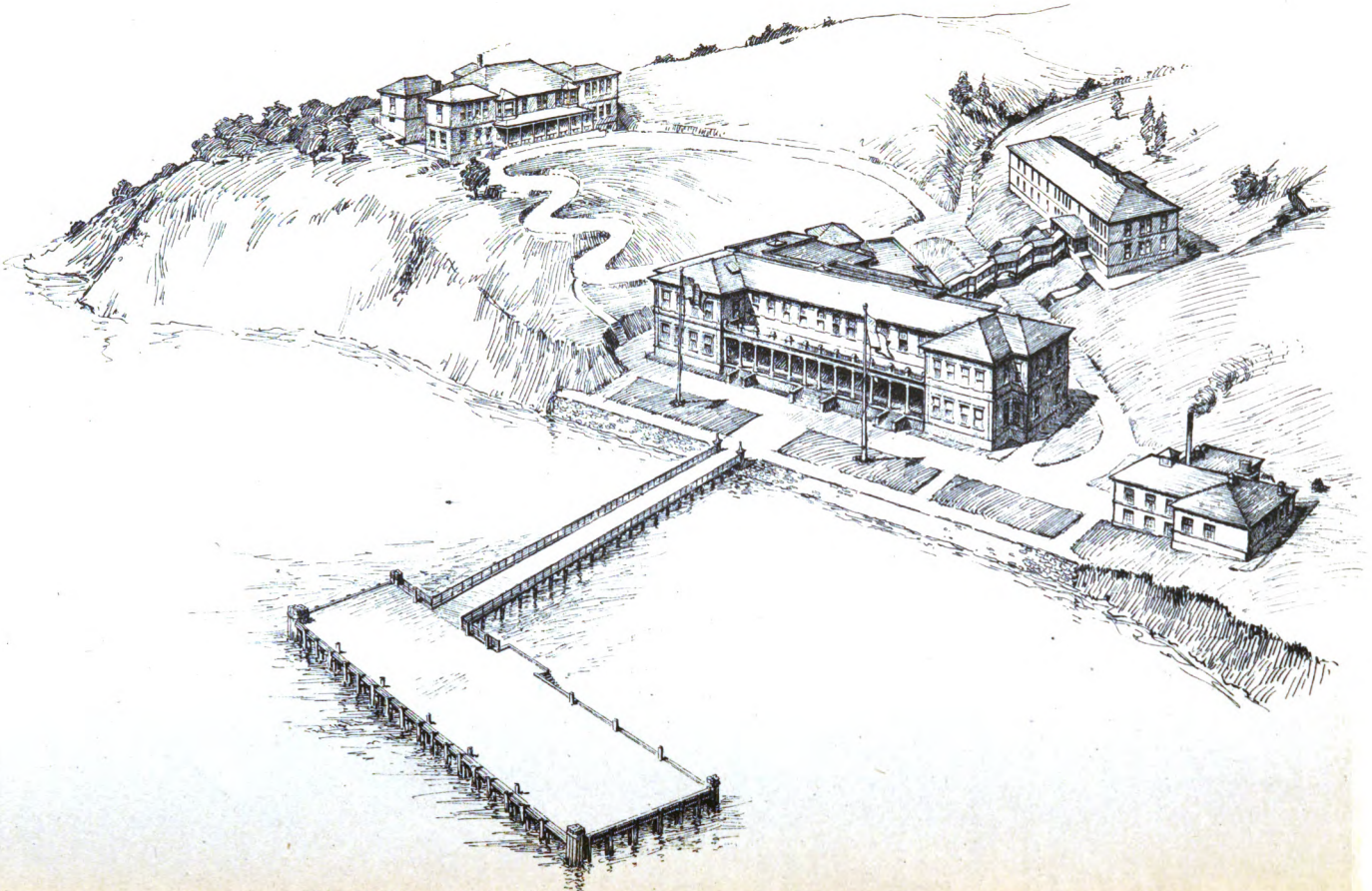
For this purpose $250,000 will be required, and the Bureau recommends the appropriation of that amount.

Under the several appropriations already granted, six buildings of the contagious-disease hospital group are rapidly approaching completion. Bids for the remaining eleven buildings of this group have been opened, and said bids show that in order to complete the group and properly equip the buildings an additional amount of $150,000 will be required. That there may be no unnecessary delay in this highly important work the Bureau urges that an appropriation of said amount be promptly procured.

The Government does not own an immigrant station in the city of Boston, but has to depend upon rented quarters, supplemented by accommodations furnished by the steamship companies. The Bureau has made the best arrangements possible at that station for the expeditious and safe handling of arriving aliens, but the lack of modernly equipped buildings has been the subject of much adverse comment, and there can be no question but that the situation could be greatly benefited by the erection of proper quarters. By referring to the immigration financial statement (p. 87) it will be seen that during the past year $162,358.25 were collected at the port of Boston, and it is shown by former reports that in the year 1906 the receipts at said port were $135,922.75, and in the year 1905, $159,531.50, making a total for the three years of $457,812.50. This sum of money has

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U. S. IMMIGRATION STATION, ANGEL ISLAND, CALIFORNIA.

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actually come out of the pockets of aliens applying at the said port during the three years. To what better use could a part of it be placed than the construction of a station equipped with all modern conveniences, including adequate hospital accommodations, for the large numbers that will apply for admission there during the years to come? The Bureau recommends that an appropriation of $250,000 be made for this object.

In Philadelphia, also, the service is handicapped by the lack of an immigrant station, to which need particular reference was made in the report for 1906 (p. 71). Every effort has been made to obtain proper accommodations without resorting to the expense of constructing a station, but without avail. The receipts at Philadelphia on account of head tax during the past three years amounted to $156,694; and the Bureau recommends that an appropriation of $250,000 be secured for use in the construction of a modern station at that port.

In Baltimore the Government has the use of a dock, furnished by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for the landing of arriving aliens. Detention and hospital quarters are lacking, and the present arrangement is both cumbersome and inconvenient. The receipts at that port during the past three years aggregate $373,246. An appropriation of $250,000 should, in the Bureau's opinion, be made with the object of meeting the imperative demand for appropriate facilities for the handling of the heavy and rapidly increasing business of the port. (See also extract from report of Baltimore commissioner, p. 86.)

At its last session Congress took commendable action concerning the ports of New Orleans, Galveston, and Charleston, authorizing the construction of stations for the accommodation of arriving aliens and of the officers charged with the duty of examining them. The preliminary arrangements for the building of these stations are now in progress, and the Bureau anticipates that there will be no unreasonable delay in their construction and that they will be of much benefit to arriving aliens and a great convenience to the officers charged with the enforcement of the law. At these stations, however, the arrivals are insignificant as compared with the three cities above mentioned. The erection of those buildings has been authorized largely to meet an anticipated demand. In Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore the demand already exists.

Reports from San Francisco show that very gratifying progress is being made with the construction on Angel Island of a station for the accommodation of aliens, including Chinese. When this station is ready for occupancy the handling of the large business of the port will be simplified very greatly; and it is, of course, needless to say that in the ultimate the Government benefits, as a bare question of economy, from the use in its work of buildings that it owns and controls. The general advance in the cost of labor and materials and the occurrence of the earthquake of April, 1906, at San Francisco, make necessary an appropriation of $45,000 additional to the sum originally estimated for use in completing the building and appurtenances in accordance with the specifications. It will be necessary to either purchase or construct a steel ferryboat for service between Angel Island and the city of San Francisco, for which purpose the amount of $115,000 will be required; and a steel cutter for the use of the immigration officials in boarding incoming vessels, at a cost of

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$25,000, will also have to be supplied. It is therefore recommended that such appropriations be requested.

Preparations have been made for the occupation at Seattle of a well-equipped and properly located station, into which the immigration officers will move on or about the 1st of August, 1907. The Bureau sustained a serious loss during the year by the death of William B. Estell, formerly immigrant inspector in charge of the Puget Sound district. In rearranging the administration of the law in that section, and in anticipation of the occupation in the near future of the new station at Seattle, the Puget Sound district was consolidated and the administration of both sets of laws placed under the officer who for some time had been Chinese inspector in charge of said district, Port Townsend being continued as a port of entry, but the headquarters of the consolidated district being placed at Seattle. This arrangement, it is believed, will be of much benefit in the handling of the ever-increasing business of that section, and the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws from Seattle rather than from Port Townsend will be a convenience to all concerned. In speaking of the new building, the inspector in charge says:

> There are many larger and more pretentious buildings occupied at different stations by members of our service than the one which we will have here, but I doubt very much if there is any of them which will suit the purpose for which it was originally intended better, or that is more conveniently arranged.

The building erected about two years ago for use as an immigrant station at Honolulu has proved to be a very satisfactory one. In one respect, however, it fails to meet the requirements, namely, in that it does not furnish separate and isolated quarters for the accommodation of aliens afflicted with contagious diseases not of a quarantinable nature; and the inspector in charge of that station recommends the erection on the grounds adjacent to the building of one or two small wooden structures that could be employed for the purpose indicated. This recommendation meets with the Bureau's approval, and it accordingly suggests that an appropriation of $5,000 be asked to cover the construction of the needed quarters.

8. Reports of Commissioners and Inspectors in Charge.

The limits to which a report of this character must be confined will not permit of the incorporation therein of the highly interesting accounts received from the various commissioners of immigration and immigration inspectors in charge throughout the country. A copy of the most important report—that of the commissioner at Ellis Island—is given, and a somewhat extensive extract from the report of the commissioner for Canada is also included, the former because its contents are, to a certain extent, typical of the work at the seaports, and the latter for the reason that it bears directly upon the Canadian border situation and indirectly upon a solution of the questions that confront the service on the Mexican border, as pointed out in subtitle 6 hereof.

The report of the commissioner of immigration for the port of New York is as follows:

> A year ago it was my privilege to report to you what was then a record-breaking year; but as that year transcended in number of arrivals any preceding year, so this year surpasses last. This statement in itself will be quite sufficient to inform the

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Bureau that Ellis Island has been run under unusual pressure during the entire fiscal year, the average monthly arrivals being 93,654. This monthly number equals the total annual arrivals in some of the past years, and when it is considered that each alien is given a separate and individual medical inspection, as well as an individual inspection by the immigrant inspectors, that 9,293 of them were detained in hospital for treatment, 64,510 for special inquiry by boards appointed to conduct special examinations, and 121,737 to be called for by relatives, it will be realized that it has been a task requiring unremitting attention to insure its proper accomplishment.

Ten thousand three hundred and sixty-two letters were received here during the year for arriving aliens from their friends and relatives. Telegrams received and answers to same sent numbered 13,180. Remittances to the number of 20,883 came to hand for aliens, aggregating $404,379.56, all of which was delivered to payees except $44,967.64, which was returned to the senders owing to the impracticability of its delivery.

Three thousand eight hundred and eighteen ships were boarded at quarantine by immigrant inspectors, at which point the inspection of cabin passengers is always commenced. The total number of aliens arriving by cabin was 143,120; and of this number 5,024 were detained for further investigation, 2,988 of them were held for special inquiry, 2,036 were temporarily detained, 4,736 were ultimately admitted, and 288 deported. There were detained here nightly throughout the year approximately 1,400 people.

Of the total alien arrivals (1,123,844) only 33,943 were 45 years of age and over, and 104,255 were under 14 years of age. There has been a noticeable increase in farm laborers and skilled laborers. In other respects the conditions are much the same as represented in previous years' returns.

The distribution of all arriving aliens has been as follows:

Alabama	1,436	Montana	2,581
Alaska	73	Nebraska	4,279
Arizona	1,298	Nevada	1,003
Arkansas	394	New Hampshire	3,900
California	22,673	New Jersey	68,627
Colorado	5,899	New Mexico	534
Connecticut	33,027	New York	364,544
Delaware	1,373	North Carolina	309
District of Columbia	1,311	North Dakota	2,817
Florida	1,177	Ohio	51,050
Georgia	601	Oklahoma	139
Hawaii	50	Oregon	2,300
Idaho	839	Pennsylvania	187,618
Illinois	79,136	Philippine Islands	11
Indiana	8,743	Porto Rico	84
Indian Territory	301	Rhode Island	6,159
Iowa	4,359	South Carolina	327
Kansas	2,552	South Dakota	1,785
Kentucky	576	Tennessee	646
Louisiana	1,227	Texas	1,058
Maine	1,642	Utah	2,492
Maryland	4,522	Vermont	2,012
Massachusetts	48,091	Virginia	1,816
Michigan	19,638	Washington	5,141
Minnesota	10,860	West Virginia	8,727
Mississippi	722	Wisconsin	15,878
Missouri	15,286	Wyoming	1,113

The State of California has received the largest increase. This is due, no doubt, to the rebuilding of San Francisco. As compared with 1906, when 12,448 passed through Ellis Island en route to California, 22,673 have passed through to the same destination this year.

The work of the law division at this station during the year in question is covered by the following table:

Actions brought during the year	48
Indictments obtained	27
Convictions secured, including pleas of guilty	17
Cases dismissed or discontinued	6

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Judgments obtained for Government in civil actions	2
Writs of habeas corpus served on Commissioner (none of which were sustained)	25
Contracts drawn	75
Cases considered on Department warrant	840
Fines resulting from immigration court cases	$6,925.14
Fines imposed under section 9, act March 3, 1903	25,100.00
Fines imposed under section 15, act March 3, 1903	9,010.00
Total fines	41,035.14
Conviction secured in State court involving the rights of landed aliens	1

The following table will suffice to indicate the results of the work of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service during the year, as well as to afford comparisons with former years:

	1904	1905	1906	1907		1904	1905	1906	1907
Aliens certified for mental defects	62	146	286	355	Sent to Ellis Island hospital	3,953	4,828	4,913	5,940
Aliens treated in hospital	5,155	6,463	7,464	9,293	Certified	4,802	6,695	7,573	8,510
Sent to hospital for measles	333	608	1,081	1,333	Percentage of those certified deported	13	20	28	28
Sent to hospital for diphtheria	6	13	26	49	Total deaths	101	161	327	350
Sent to hospital for scarlet fever	35	31	91	131	Total births	10	10	18	14

This comparative table clearly shows that the increased number of doctors, for which I made request, has fully justified the action of the Bureau in complying therewith. The increased number of aliens certified for mental defects is especially noteworthy, but the most significant feature of the figures as a whole is the increased percentage of those actually deported. It is undeniably very important that all serious defects should be detected and duly certified, but it is also more important that the object for which the examination is held should be obtained—i. e., that all who are likely to be a burden on the public or to endanger the welfare of society should be deported. A moneyless alien who is mentally and physically sound is infinitely to be desired to one who, though well supplied with funds, is unfortunate enough to be mentally unbalanced or so physically unsound as to render him likely to become dependent on public charity. That our aim in this respect has been measurably successful the foregoing table of comparative figures will fully attest. A similar result is shown as to criminals, as per following statement of convicts deported:

1904	33	1906	200
1905	34	1907	319

The total number of deportations of all classes of aliens during the year ended June 30, 1907, from this station was 7,408, of which number 656 were deported on Secretary's warrant.

We have adhered strictly to the policy of last year of limiting the number of aliens to be received daily to 5,000, that being the maximum number that can be properly inspected during any one day. To receive more, with our present facilities, would certainly involve a departure from the strict method of inspection. I need only to repeat what I have stated in former reports relating to the facilities, and that is that their inadequacy is so obvious that none who pay any attention to the situation can fail to observe it. At the time the main buildings were constructed immigration had never reached 400,000 per annum, whereas in the year herein reported the total number examined is almost thrice 400,000. The last Congress authorized alterations which can not fail to give much relief; but, owing to the unprecedented pressure on the time of the Supervising Architect's office, final steps have not yet been taken toward consummating the plans thus authorized by Congress. This is to be regretted very much, because it is now feared that the authorized new buildings can not possibly be put under roof before bad weather ensues, thus making it impossible to make them available for the next spring season. During the months of March, April, May, and June every available bit of space at the entire station is in full demand, as the arrivals during the time referred to approximate 150,000 monthly. This requires many detained aliens to

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sleep under conditions which we certainly can not defend, and which do not afford them that degree of comfort to which arriving aliens are entitled.

The steamship companies have continued to follow much the same course as has characterized their policy of former years, with the single exception of the increased attention they have given at ports of embarkation to persons afflicted with diseases that are liable to subject them to the payment of fines. That they have been thus vigilant is attested by the fact that of the total number of persons afflicted with contagious diseases only 251 were so afflicted as to enable the medical examiners to certify that said disease might have been detected at ports of embarkation, and this view is further supported by the total list of passengers rejected at ports of embarkation, which is in excess of 65,000. Two hundred and fifty-one cases out of more than a million of passengers—making due allowances for disagreements of diagnoses—certainly indicate that special attention has been given to this feature, and this emphasizes the wisdom of the act of March 3, 1903, which imposes a penalty of $100 for each case of contagious disease. I sincerely hope that the amplification of this feature of the law of 1903 in the law of February 20, 1907, will produce similar results in relation to aliens who are mentally unsound, such as idiots and imbeciles, and also epileptics. The more attention I give this matter the more I am convinced that this principle might be still further extended advantageously to this Government, and with increased protection to those who are permitted to make a useless and expensive journey across the ocean, and whose admission to the United States is absolutely precluded by law.

Of 9,374 aliens ordered deported during the past year by boards of special inquiry, 3,590 appealed from said decision with the following result:

Admitted on appeal	1,619	Appeals withdrawn	80
Admitted on bond	345	Appeals pending close of official year	77
Appeals dismissed	1,481		

It will be noted that 345 were admitted on bond, and although few, if any, aliens admitted on bond have ever fallen a charge on the public I repeat what I stated in my last annual report, that those aliens who are afflicted with mental degeneracy or with physical ills susceptible of reproduction in aggravated form ought never to be admitted under bond, no matter how strong the financial backing of the bondsmen. Financial security can not guard against ills of this nature.

This view can not be too strongly emphasized, for notwithstanding the fact that beginning with July 1, 1907, imbeciles, epileptics, etc., are not admissible even under bond, the number of admissions under bond is certain to be very greatly increased as per terms of section 26 of the act of February 20, 1907; and in this connection I feel constrained to suggest that every accepted bond ought to be entered of record in the county wherein the property specified in said bond is located, for there can be little doubt that it will become necessary to attempt to realize on some of the bonds, and I know of no better way to protect the people's interest than to take the necessary steps to make the bonds, accepted in their behalf, valid and enforcible.

It is a matter of regret that that portion of the act of February 20, 1907, relating to improved conditions on passenger ships was not made operative earlier than 1909. During the year just closed 1,506 children have been received at this station afflicted with measles, diphtheria, and scarlet fever, all of which diseases are due, more or less, to overcrowding and insanitary conditions. Of this number 205 died. Hospital treatment of these cases cost the steamship lines over $104,000, and the cost of detention of relatives while waiting for return from hospital of persons afflicted with the diseases in question has cost fully $30,000 more, and has placed a strain upon the dormitories and detention rooms at Ellis Island second only to the stress that is placed upon the steerage itself. This indicates a state of affairs which surely ought to be remedied before 1909, and I respectfully urge that such steps as may be deemed necessary to hasten the going into effect of this humane provision of law may be given the fullest consideration of the Bureau.

In addition to the requirement for dormitory and detention facilities here, I wish to repeat with emphasis my recommendation of last year for an additional ferryboat, for with the very large increase in arrivals there is a correspondingly increased demand made upon the facilities of the ferryboat. Indeed, I am persuaded that it will soon be necessary for the Bureau to provide a distinctly separate ferry service for baggage, freight, and supplies. Huge trucks of baggage are of necessity hauled on every trip of the ferryboat, which would in case of accident or emergency so greatly interfere with the possibility of the large crowds of people carried to and fro making their escape as to render it well-nigh impossible to avert a calamity which would simply be appalling. It is doubtful whether any ferry in New York Harbor is subjected to the strain of the Ellis Island ferryboat, and in calling attention to this matter again I am hopeful that Congress may be prevailed upon to provide us adequate transfer facilities.

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Coincident with the increase of immigration a tendency to resume certain practices incident to the forwarding of admitted aliens to destinations, especially to remote or far distant places, became very noticeable and required considerable insistence to accomplish its discontinuance. The matter complained of related to the taking of aliens by circuitous and unnecessarily expensive routes. Our effort to establish a uniform practice in the matter of forwarding has been successful, and it is hoped no further departure from the accepted standard of comfort and cost will be attempted. It has also been duly noted that all the railroad companies have shown a desire to make up for the lowering of first-class passenger rates by increasing the immigrant passenger rates. This became so unjust that I made direct complaint to the head traffic officials of the principal offending railroads, but without securing any redress for those in whose behalf the complaints were made. I therefore, by and with your consent, filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the progress thus far made indicates a very marked tendency to secure material improvements, not only as to the reduction of rates of travel, but in improved stations and coaches, and a material reduction of time consumed in forwarding.

Added to these betterments are the alterations, approved by the Bureau and now being rapidly pushed to completion, of the dormitories, detention and dining rooms at Ellis Island. When these changes have been fully made, the Government will have established a standard in the matter of treatment of immigrants conforming to the course indicated by enactments already secured and by proposed legislation.

It is worthy of special note that aliens who become public charges are not allowed to become permanent public burdens, as was the practice in former years. The following table shows that comparatively few of those expelled from the country on the warrants of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor had been in the United States more than one year. It is also interesting to note that those expelled bear a strikingly similar numerical relation to classes to which they belong; or, in other words, each nationality furnishes a quota of the expelled corresponding to its position in the column of arrivals. Aliens deported on Secretary's warrant during the year ended June 30, 1907, were as follows:

In United States less than one year	414
In United States less than two years	152
In United States less than three years	42
Total	608

The Bureau certainly ought to feel gratified over the personnel of its employees at this station. Notwithstanding the unusual demand made upon the time of the officials in every division and of every grade, most cheerful and uncomplaining devotion to duty has been the rule rather than the exception. The same may be said of the medical examiners, upon whom devolves a very responsible and trying duty—that of ascertaining the physical and mental condition of all applicants for admission through this port. That they have set aside from the regular line of inspection fully 25 per cent, or nearly 300,000 aliens, and have subjected them to the most critical and thorough examination, and of that number have certified 8,510 for disabilities of one kind or another, in addition to which they have relieved in the Ellis Island hospital 5,940 persons, is proof (without further comment) that nothing short of unremitting attention to duty could have accomplished the work devolving upon them.

The part of the report of the commissioner for Canada which is deemed of particular interest reads as follows:

In keeping with the trend of immigration to the ocean ports of the United States, immigration to Canada, both for the purpose of settlement in the Dominion and for transit to the United States, from the numerical standpoint has exceeded the record of any previous year. The Government of Canada which, during the past few years, has labored so assiduously to bring to the attention of subjects of other countries the claim that Canada affords a field for honest endeavor worthy the earnest consideration of those contemplating emigration, has abundant reason for gratification over the result of its immigration propaganda during the fiscal year just closed.

Through the courtesy of the Dominion immigration department it is shown that 148,514 immigrants having Canadian destinations arrived at Canadian Atlantic ports during the past year (an increase of 35 per cent over the year previous); 6,678 immigrants having Canadian destinations arrived at Canadian Pacific ports (an increase of 225 per cent over arrivals at the same ports for the fiscal year preceding); and added to the foregoing should be 28,646 immigrants entering Canada via United States ocean ports, and 56,088 who left the latter country to take up their homes in the great Canadian Northwest. The total immigration to Canada, therefore, for the year cov-

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ONE HOLLAND FAMILY.

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ered by this report, was 239,926, exceeding by 50,862 the number arriving in any one year previous.

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The tables herewith submitted would tend to show improvement as to the number of immigrants reaching Canadian Atlantic ports who do not measure up to the required physical standard—the actual exclusions amounting to but .59 per cent of the total—but in order to reach correctness as regards the diseased, cognizance must be had of the fact that the Dominion immigration act makes hospital treatment permissible for all arriving immigrants afflicted with disease where recovery is probable, provided such unfortunates can meet the expense incident to such treatment.

It is therefore necessary, in order to show the exact proportion of undesirables brought to the eastern ports of Canada manifested to the United States, to add the number who underwent hospital treatment, thus augmenting the exclusions recorded to 1.41 per cent of the total number examined.

As compared with the record of recent years, however, this percentage of exclusions for disease shows a favorable trend which, it should be stated, is in no small measure due to the action of the management of the steamship lines with which the Bureau is in agreement, which management must be credited with progress in the matter of enforcing medical inspection of immigrants before embarkation.

The tables above mentioned contain other data, however, upon which I am prompted to feel the Bureau will not look with such satisfaction, reference being especially had to the unusual increase in the number of aliens who, originally giving Canadian destinations, proceeded to the United States within one year from date of arrival in Canada. From 9,724 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, this class has increased to 15,677 for the year just closed. This remarkable increase is partially explained by the fact that while less than .60 per cent of those manifested to the United States at time of embarkation are excluded more than 10.06 per cent of the "one year in Canada" class find it impossible to meet the requirements of our laws when examined.

The record covering immigrants landing at Vancouver and Victoria must also be looked upon with apprehension. From steamships arriving at these two ports during the fiscal year 1906 there were manifested to the United States 2,823 immigrants of all classes. The record for 1907 shows a decrease of 444. That there was not only not a decrease, but that there was an unusual increase, in the number brought to these ports whose real destination was the United States is shown by the fact that during the fiscal year of 1906 there were but 2,253 who had previously effected a landing in Canada examined by our officers at Vancouver and Victoria, while during the year covered by this report 5,373 persons of this class were examined for admission to the United States.

By reference to the Bureau's monthly bulletins it is shown that the number of immigrants who sought admission to the United States from Victoria and Vancouver during the past year nearly equaled the total number examined at the important ports of San Francisco and Seattle, and what seems a matter for great concern is the showing from the record to the effect that a very large majority of the aliens applying for admission at the British Columbia ports were landed at those ports from steamships of lines operating between United States ports and the Orient, fully 50 per cent of such passengers being in possession of passports showing destination of the holders to be the United States.

Is it not well to look for the reasons why this immigrant traffic which should be brought to ports of the United States is deflected to ports of a foreign country?

In the first place the steamship lines interested escape payment of the head tax, which, under our laws, such lines are obligated to pay in respect of all alien passengers whom said lines may bring to the United States. The lines mentioned are also immune from fines which might be imposed for improper manifesting and bringing passengers contagiously diseased.

But I believe that the real incentive for landing alien passengers at Vancouver and Victoria is to be found in an inquiry as to the quality of immigrants landed at these ports from the steamships mentioned. The Bureau's records show that but 1½ per cent of the immigrants coming to Seattle are debarred, while at the ports of Vancouver and Victoria the exclusions are represented by 11 per cent of the total number examined, from which no other conclusion can be reached than that the steamship lines are bringing and landing at the ports of Vancouver and Victoria steerage immigrants whom they would not be so unwise as to attempt to land at Seattle or San Francisco.

If the debarring of these unfit classes by the boards of special inquiry at Vancouver and Victoria had no other outcome than the retention of such classes at the ports where they were granted landing, then the Bureau would have little cause for concern in the matter, but those debarred immediately put themselves in the hands of smug-

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glers familiar with conditions along the Washington boundary, and unlawful entry to the United States is thereby often effected.

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Continued experience in supervising the work of inspection in this jurisdiction is convincing as to the wisdom of the Department in arranging to control immigration through and from Canada by agreement with Canadian steamship and transportation lines. So mutually satisfactory have been the workings of such agreement that the new contract drawn to conform to the requirements of the act approved February 20, 1907, has been signed and approved by every important transportation company doing business across the Canadian boundary.

The construction of many new railway lines across the border in the extreme western end of this jurisdiction has greatly augmented the difficulties with which t he Bureau's officers have to contend in handling the work of inspection, for in some instances ports of entry to the United States have been established in localities so entirely unsettled that officers find themselves called upon to perform the important duties devolving upon them with living accommodations that could not be considered worthy the name. In fact, it would not be difficult to show that there is but little of the Canadian border service to be identified with which does not carry its privations and hardships almost without number, yet owing to the highly important commercial and social relations existing between Canada and the United States I know of no other branch of the Bureau's service where a higher standard of efficiency is constantly demanded.

During the fiscal year to which this report alludes a total of 62,823 aliens requiring examination and manifesting under our laws were handled by the Canadian border force, but how inadequately do these figures bespeak the tact, judgment, courtesy, and general efficiency which must have characterized the work of our officers in selecting these aliens from eight millions of regular passengers who are known to have passed from Canada to the United States during the past fiscal year on social or business errands.

The commissioner of immigration for the port of Boston and subport of New Bedford calls attention to the statistics covering the work performed at said stations during the year, and reports a generally satisfactory situation as to the manner in which the officers assigned to his control have performed their duties in connection with the enforcement of the law. He also alludes to the difficulties under which inspection is made at the port of Boston, because of the fact that it is necessary for the officers to visit the arriving vessels instead of having the aliens brought to a centrally located station, furnishing an additional reason for the erection of a building for the reception and examination of aliens, which is recommended under the preceding subtitle of this report (p. 78).

The commissioner at Philadelphia, in summarizing the results of the year, furnishes a highly gratifying report, which shows conclusively that the enforcement of the law has progressed evenly and satisfactorily, and that the inspection of arriving aliens by both the immigration officers and the doctors of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service has been carefully and rigidly conducted.

A highly commendable and satisfactory condition is shown by the report of the commissioner at Baltimore. Notwithstanding the lack at that port of adequate and appropriate inspection and detention quarters for the large number of aliens arriving, careful and painstaking inspections have been made by the immigration and Public Health and Marine-Hospital officials, and the law has been enforced. He also describes convincingly the necessity for providing an immigrant station at Baltimore to take the place of the unsafe and unsatisfactory pier now being rented of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, action which is recommended in this report under the preceding subtitle (p. 79). The said pier has been condemned by the building inspector of Baltimore because of the absence of fire

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protection, and is altogether unsuited for the proper handling of arriving immigrants.

That conditions affecting immigration to Porto Rico are constantly improving is shown by the annual report of the commissioner for that island. He states that the Porto Ricans are becoming more familiar with the letter and spirit of the law and more appreciative of its intent, and that the generally satisfactory social and commercial conditions are tending to produce a highly beneficial and desirable class of immigration. No difficulty nor friction has been encountered in enforcing the law.

The enforcement of the immigration laws at the port of San Francisco has been proceeded with quietly but efficiently during the past year, the chief difficulty encountered being the large influx of Japanese from Hawaii, which occurred prior to the passage of the new act and the issuance of the President's proclamation.

From the inspectors in charge at the various smaller ports, both on the seacoast and in the interior, the Bureau has received reports of a highly gratifying character. This is particularly true concerning the stations of New Orleans, Seattle, Honolulu, Chicago, St. Louis, and Helena.

9. Financial Statement.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE IMMIGRANT FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR JULY 1, 1906, TO JUNE 30, 1907, AND APPROXIMATE BALANCE ON HAND JUNE 30, 1907.

Approximate balance June 30, 1906		$2,461,237.53
Receipts fiscal year 1907		2,782,103.68
Total		5,243,341.21
Expenditures fiscal year 1907		1,645,373.21
		3,597,968.00
For constructing a contagious-disease hospital on the proposed new island, Ellis Island, N. Y. (act approved March 3, 1905)—appropriation, $250,000; unexpended balance June 30, 1906, $249,994.75; expended fiscal year 1907.... $116,502.60 Balance June 30, 1907, $133,492.15.		
For constructing an immigration detention station on Angel Island, San Francisco Harbor (act approved March 3, 1905)—appropriation, $100,000; additional appropriation (act approved June 30, 1906), $100,000; total amount of appropriations, $200,000; unexpended balance June 30, 1906, $99,888.49; expended fiscal year 1907..... 17,800.42 Balance June 30, 1907, $182,088.07.		
For the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws (act approved June 30, 1906)—appropriation, $500,000; expended fiscal year 1907..... 378,874.34 Balance June 30, 1907, $121,125.66.		
For two pavilions at Ellis Island, N. Y. (act approved December 19, 1906)—appropriation, $20,000; expended fiscal year 1907..... 5,275.38 Balance June 30, 1907, $14,724.62.		
Amount of special appropriations to be reimbursed from the "immigrant fund"..		518,452.74
Approximate balance June 30, 1907		3,079,515.26

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ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AT THE VARIOUS PORTS.

Port.	Receipts.	Apparent receipts.[a]	Expenditures.
Astoria, Oreg	$140.00		$89.85
Baltimore, Md	135,984.00		38,039.88
Boston, Mass	162,358.25	$1,330.56	78,570.26
Brownsville, Tex	126.00		7,110.17
Brunswick, Ga	100.00		1,857.15
Charleston, S. C	1,304.00		1,893.69
Corpus Christi, Tex	2,692.00		528.45
Eagle Pass, Tex	4,442.00		16,999.80
El Paso, Tex	8,012.00		22,072.96
Eureka, Cal	42.00		
Fernandina, Fla	76.00		2,096.26
Galveston, Tex	20,998.00		8,305.66
Gloucester, Mass	30.00		
Gulfport, Miss	1,266.00	10.00	2,339.06
Honolulu, Hawaii	50,999.60		21,758.20
Jacksonville, Fla	124.00		3,286.39
Juneau, Alaska	132.00		
Key West, Fla	5,480.00		2,953.15
Los Angeles, Cal	306.00		2,848.11
Marquette, Mich	134.00		
Miscellaneous		339.00	529,757.00
Mobile, Ala	1,218.00	3.50	4,110.51
Montreal, Canada	116,220.49	6.00	36,472.71
New Bedford, Mass	6,276.00		5,310.03
New Orleans, La	10,668.00	18.65	10,825.63
Newport News, Va	382.00		435.27
New York, N. Y	2,151,821.34	180,568.00	927,061.14
Nogales, Ariz	1,770.00		2,698.04
Norfolk, Va	290.00		6,511.51
Pensacola, Fla	916.00		1,804.19
Philadelphia, Pa	59,486.00		34,051.96
Port Arthur, Tex	98.00		2,514.10
Portland, Me	3,086.00		3,853.34
Portland, Oreg	988.00		3,323.54
Porto Rico	3,924.00		7,775.66
Port Townsend, Wash	11,168.00		8,766.44
San Diego, Cal	464.00		3,356.27
San Francisco, Cal	15,994.00		21,181.82
Savannah, Ga	534.00		1,656.02
Tampa, Fla	1,944.00		5,434.70
Wilmington, N. C	110.00		
	2,782,103.68	182,275.71	1,827,648.92
Less apparent receipts			182,275.71
Total	2,782,103.68		1,645,373.21

Appropriation for enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws, 1907 $500,000.00
Disbursements on account of salaries and traveling expenses of inspectors, together with amount expended in the deportation of Chinese here in violation of law 378,874.34

[a] Apparent receipts represent amounts recovered on account of overpayments, disallowances made by the Auditor, and repayments to the appropriation from various sources.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, after payment of all expenses incident to the administration of the laws and regulations in regard to immigration and of the sum of $518,452.74 for the construction of a contagious-disease hospital and two pavilions at Ellis Island immigrant station, the construction of an immigration detention station, San Francisco Harbor, and the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws, the net balance on hand is $3,079,515.26. This is an increase of $618,277.73 over the balance on hand at the corresponding period of last year. The total expenditures for the execution of the immigration laws at the various points named in the foregoing table, exclusive of payments from special appropriations referred to, were $1,645,373.21.

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ENGLISH-HEBREW CHILDREN.

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CHINESE DEPORTATIONS.

From the eastern Canadian border	9
From the western Canadian border	21
From the Mexican border	249
From other parts of the United States	47
Total	326

As will be seen from the following statement the total cost of making deportations was $35,959.17, an average cost of $110.30 for each Chinese person deported:

Expended for salaries and expenses of officers and miscellaneous items	$342,915.17
Expended for deportation of prisoners entering the United States from the Canadian border	5,037.78
Expended for deportation of prisoners entering the United States from the Mexican border	21,773.27
Expended for deportation of prisoners entering the United States from other points	9,148.12

NOTE.—Six Chinamen have been deported at an expense of $645.39, who are not included in the foregoing statement nor in the annual report for 1906, the expense of their deportation being payable from the appropriation for that fiscal year and they having been deported after the publication of said annual report.

The above financial statement is based on vouchers approved for payment covering expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1907.

II. CHINESE EXCLUSION.

1. IN GENERAL.

The treaty with China of November 17, 1880, placed this country in a position where, by the acquiescence and consent of the Government of that Empire, it could pass restrictive immigration laws applying particularly to persons of the Chinese race and having in view the exclusion from our shores of the Chinese coolie or laborer class—the class that all agreed constituted the menace to our welfare and peace which it was the desire of the Governments of both countries to abate. Then were passed the acts of Congress of May 6, 1882, and July 5, 1884, drawn to "execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese," the first being largely experimental and intended by its terms to stand for ten years, and the second being amendatory, extending materially the scope and effect of the former, and based upon the experience derived from the efforts to enforce it; followed by the act of September 13, 1888 (the result of further experience), entitled "An act to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States," by which were adopted stringent provisions of exclusion, and under the positive terms of which became fixed the policy, suggested by the commissioners who negotiated the original treaty, of regarding "officials, teachers, students, merchants, or travelers for pleasure or curiosity" as constituting the "exempt class" and all other "Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent" as belonging to the excluded classes—a policy which has been followed ever since. Then came the act of May 5, 1892, reenacting and continuing in force for another ten years all existing laws, providing for the registration of Chinese then resident in the United States, and drawing the lines of exclusion still more strictly, supplemented by the amendatory registration act of November 3, 1893, and con-

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firmed and further extended by the convention with China of December 8, 1894 (since expired); and finally the act of April 29, 1902 (amended by the act of April 27, 1904), was passed, reenacting, extending, and continuing in force indefinitely all laws "prohibiting and regulating the coming of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent into the United States, and the residence of such persons therein." This law was opposed before the committees of both Houses of Congress but was passed over all objection.

Even the most ardent opponents of the exclusion policy have generally professed a desire to have the coolie class prohibited from entering this country, directing their demurrer to the construction by which the treaty and laws are held to exclude all "Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent" except those shown to belong to the "exempt classes." But under the existing treaty and laws this construction could not consistently and legally be changed; it is established, not only by a long-continued practice of the executive branch of the Government, but by a line of well-considered decisions of the judiciary, and has become as fixed as though written in the law in express terms. Under a careful, discreet, and discriminating system of enforcement which the Bureau has been able gradually to establish it has been possible to administer the law, so far as it contemplates the admission of those who apply at our ports and are found admissible, and the exclusion of those who so apply and are found inadmissible, with little or no complaint during the past year. But the point of most difficulty is encountered in another direction, and the Bureau confesses to some discouragement concerning it. Experience demonstrated that to make the exclusion laws effective of their purpose some measure must be adopted by which the expulsion of those laborers who enter without inspection, or who gain regular admittance by fraud and perjury, could be accomplished; hence the registration acts and the provision therein for the deportation of all Chinese laborers found in the country not in possession of the certificates of residence prescribed. This is the part of the law that is most bitterly opposed, especially in the interior and eastern districts of the United States. Yet upon its rigid enforcement depends any reasonable amount of success in the continuance of the exclusion policy; for so long as the Chinese laborers feel that, if they once become settled in a domicile here they will not be disturbed, just so long will they, in ever increasing numbers, find the means of evading the officers on our borders and effecting surreptitious entry into the United States.

Reference to Table 3 A (p. 99) will show that during the year 503 Chinese persons have been arrested, and that 336 were finally deported. It should be remarked, however, that even of these few arrests the vast majority, 453, were made in districts immediately on or closely connected by lines of travel with the Mexican and Canadian borders—principally the former. It has not been considered expedient to make arrests in the interior, and especially in the eastern section. Washington and Baltimore are perhaps typical of this condition. During the year not even one arrest has been made in said cities, although the Bureau ventures the opinion, upon the basis of the impression of its officers who make investigations of returning merchant and laborer cases, that there are in each city at least a hundred Chinese who have no lawful right to be

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and remain in the United States. Just so long as public sentiment is such in these sections as to interfere with active operations in the making of arrests, just so long will the number of unlawfully resident Chinese continue to increase; and in the face of such a situation it is hardly consistent to continue to point to the good work being done at the regular ports of entry in preventing the landing of those not entitled; because for every one thus turned back several cross the borders, and the surreptitious and deceitful method of entering is thus placed at a premium. The only remedy for this lies in a general, aggressive resort to the provision of law relating to the expulsion from the country of Chinese who have no lawful right to remain; but the moment that is attempted a vigorous and extensive protest will be registered, as was done a few years ago when an effort was made to ascertain, quietly and unostentatiously, by means of a census, how many Chinese were residing in the various districts and the nature of the credentials held by each of them. The Chinese, particularly those of the unlawfully resident class, cultivate the friendship of their white neighbors, and there is apparently never any difficulty in enlisting hosts of influential citizens in their defense whenever a Government official indicates any intention to resort to a warrant of arrest.

Two measures, having in view, by their combined effect, an amelioration of this deplorable condition, were discussed in some detail in the annual report for 1906 (pp. 87–89), and are taken up again in another section hereof (pp. 103–106). The Bureau wishes here and now, after deep reflection upon the conditions already alluded to and an observation and study of the changes which are taking place in China and the awakening of the Chinese people to their own importance as a nation, to propound the inquiry, has not the time come for a complete revolutionizing of the exclusion policy—for changing the basis of the system, and attempting by some other means than those heretofore, and now, employed with comparatively little success, to accomplish the avowed object of the policy, viz, the exclusion of the laboring classes? In other words, has not the time come when this Government should attempt to negotiate a treaty with China by which that country will agree to keep at home her coolie class and the United States will agree to accord to all other classes the rights and privileges of subjects of the most favored nation? This is offered merely as a suggestion, but is one which the Bureau believes worthy of careful thought and consideration.

Whatever may be said concerning the scope of the exclusion policy, as gradually evolved by legislative enactment and executive and judicial construction—and the Bureau does not wish to be understood as disagreeing with the construction mentioned—there can be no gainsaying the assertion that the original intention of the inauguration of such policy was to effect a discontinuance of the immigration of the laboring or coolie class. This is the class on account of which all of the trouble and disturbance arose, being composed of persons who came into contact with American laboring men, affecting the labor conditions and the existing wage scale. Doubtless any system having in view and actually accomplishing the exclusion of said class would have been quite as acceptable to all concerned in this country as the system which gradually grew out of the treaty and acts above mentioned. Furthermore, while it was undoubtedly

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true, prior to 1880, that the five sets of persons regarded as constituting the exempt classes, viz, officials, teachers, students, merchants, and travelers for pleasure or curiosity—especially in view of the wide scope of the last-named set—were sufficiently broad to include all persons of the Chinese race whom it was desirable, from the point of view of either China or the United States, to allow the full privilege of immigration; yet it must be remembered that since that time conditions have changed to a considerable extent in the United States and to a very great extent in China. The commercial relations between the two countries have expanded beyond measure. China has commenced at least to assume an important position among the nations of the world, and is but entering upon a period of what promises to be unexampled political, social, and commercial development. The Chinese Government has always asserted a desire to keep her coolie class at home; and as her resources are opened up, there should be more need than ever for the maintenance of this policy upon her part. On the other hand, considerable dissatisfaction is being indicated among the Chinese everywhere with the existence in this country of laws that they think are too broadly directed at the Chinese people as a race. Under these circumstances, is there not sufficient to be granted by way of mutual concession, to form the basis of a treaty, so plainly drawn and so comprehensive as to be effective of the desires of both countries, permitting of a more liberal attitude on the part of the United States toward the Chinese and at the same time affording an assurance that the coolie class will not be permitted to enter this country?

Whatever may be thought as to the desirability and feasibility of adopting a new treaty on this subject, in the Bureau's opinion one thing is certain, viz, that present conditions, some of which have already been alluded to and others of which will be mentioned hereinafter, can not be allowed to continue indefinitely with any credit to our Government. If the exclusion laws, as they now stand upon the statute books, are just and reasonable, they should be enforced in all of their provisions; if they are not just and reasonable and are not therefore to be enforced in detail, they should be repealed.

Difficulties of administration suggest themselves in contemplating so radical a change as that above suggested, but they could not well be more serious than those that arise in connection with the present system; and, at least, with a different treaty arrangement made between the two countries in good faith, affecting the migration thither of the coolie class, there would be a basis of mutual responsibility that could be appealed to upon all occasions. There would have to be of course a distinct understanding that passports would not be granted by the Chinese Government to members of the coolie class; and the treaty would also have to contemplate the adoption of a form of passport that would not lend itself to evasion and the perpetration of fraud. The question of the issuing of passports to members of the coolie class proceeding to foreign territory contiguous to the United States would also have to be covered, so as to prevent wholesale entries through such territory. It is realized that this suggestion is a wide departure from the position heretofore assumed on this subject. But during the four years since the Bureau gained complete control of the enforcement of the exclusion laws it

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has been accumulating evidences of the failure of those laws, as drawn and enforced, to be actually and at all points effective of the purpose intended, at least not without serious objection and many complaints; and the suggestion as now put forth is the sum of those experiences.

The Bureau in its last report arranged the discussion of the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws under certain natural and well-defined heads, and gave a description of each subject or class covered thereby, with the object of avoiding, so far as possible, repetition in future years of matter not strictly belonging to a record of the occurrences of the period covered by any particular report. Those natural divisions are again followed, taking up, first, the statistical tables showing the work of the year, and then in regular order the classes and divisions into which Chinese aliens and the conditions to be met concerning them naturally fall in the practical application of the law. Conciseness demands that repetitions shall be avoided. If, therefore, this classification is not clearly understood, reference should be had to preceding reports, particularly that for last year.

2. Statistical Tables.

The tables relating to Chinese are designated by Arabic numerals to readily distinguish them from those concerning immigration proper.

Table 1 shows by classes the total number of Chinese cases handled (at seaports and border ports, respectively) during the fiscal year 1907, dividing those totals into cases pending from last year and new applications, and indicating how many of each were finally admitted and deported, respectively, and how many remained unsettled. At the bottom of said table a further segregation is given, showing the distribution of the cases between the different seaports and border ports.

Referring to Table 1 in the report for 1906 (pp. 78–79), it will be seen that the total number of cases handled during that year was 3,015, hence the past year's total, 3,723, is 708 more. It will also be noticed that at San Francisco during the past year 470 more cases were handled than in 1906, so that more than half the entire gain occurred at that port, and there have been varying gains at several of the other ports, the most noticeable being Portal, Malone, Port Townsend, and Sumas.

With reference to classes, considerable gains are shown as to applications by alleged minor children of merchants and alleged natives, both of which classes, as pointed out under subtitles 5 and 9 hereof (pp. 101 and 106, respectively), are composed principally of laborers; and in the class of exempts, exclusive of domiciled merchants and their wives and children, there has been a reduction from 346 in 1906 to 295 in 1907, such reduction occurring principally in merchants and officials, the number of students having increased from 47 in 1906 to 129 in 1907.

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TABLE 1.—CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907.

BORDER CASES.

Class.	Total cases.	New applications.	Pending from previous year.	Finally admitted.	Deported.	Pending close current year.
United States citizens	146	138	8	109	24	13
Wives of United States citizens	6	5	1	3	2	1
Returning laborers	169	169		164	4	1
Returning merchants	196	185	11	176	15	5
Other merchants	40	40		34	6	
Merchants' wives	17	17		17		
Merchants' children	148	145	3	117	25	6
Students	17	14	3	16	1	
Travelers	2	2		2		
Teachers	4	4		4		
Officials	1	1		1		
Miscellaneous	4	4		4		
Total	750	724	26	647	77	26

SEAPORT CASES.

United States citizens	958	925	33	820	53	85
Wives of United States citizens	26	20	6	20	6	
Returning laborers	624	623	1	601	15	8
Returning merchants	638	629	9	557	37	44
Other merchants	87	87		78	9	
Merchants' wives	34	34		34		
Merchants' children	444	442	2	348	52	44
Students	112	112		106	5	1
Travelers	9	8	1	8	1	
Teachers	2	2		2		
Officials	21	21		21		
Miscellaneous	18	18		13	4	1
Total	2,973	2,921	52	2,608	182	183

TOTAL.

BY CLASSES.						
United States citizens	1,104	1,063	41	929	77	98
Wives of United States citizens	32	25	7	23	8	1
Returning laborers	792	792	1	765	19	9
Returning merchants	834	814	20	733	52	49
Other merchants	127	127		112	15	
Merchants' wives	51	51		51		
Merchants' children	592	587	5	465	77	50
Students	129	126	3	122	6	1
Travelers	11	10	1	10	1	
Teachers	6	6		6		
Officials	22	22		22		
Miscellaneous	22	22		17	4	1
Grand total	3,723	3,645	78	3,255	259	209
BY PORTS.						
San Francisco, Cal.	2,478	2,436	42	2,150	152	176
Port Townsend, Wash.	256	246	10	228	23	5
Honolulu, Hawaii	210	210		206	2	2
Sumas, Wash.	224	218	6	184	28	12
Portal, N. Dak.	117	115	2	108	5	4
Malone, N. Y.	280	275	5	253	21	6
Richford, Vt.	121	108	13	97	20	4
Boston, Mass.	4	4		1	3	
New York, N. Y.	23	23		21	2	
New Orleans, La.	1	1		1		
El Paso, Tex.	8	8		5	3	
San Diego, Cal.	1	1		1		
Grand total	3,723	3,645	78	3,255	259	209
In transit overland	1,189	1,188	1	1,182	7	
In transit by water	1,117	1,097	20	1,037	3	77

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Table 2 is a restatement of the figures of the preceding table, but arranged so as to show by whom the Chinese were admitted and rejected, respectively, and before whom unsettled cases are pending; the same segregation also being followed regarding the various ports. Of the 3,255 Chinese admitted, 3,195 were landed by the administrative officers at the ports and 60 by the Department on appeal. It will be noted that no cases are recorded in said table as being landed by the courts. This indicates that the 16 Chinese who appealed to the courts (by writ of habeas corpus) from rejections made by administrative officers were unsuccessful, the jurisdiction of the administrative officers being upheld. Deportation was effected in the cases of the 259 shown to have been rejected.

TABLE 2.—CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907.

BORDER CASES.

Class.	Admissions.			Rejections.			Cases pending.			Cases finally disposed of.	
	By inspectors.	By Department.	By courts.	By inspectors.	By Department.	By courts.	Before inspectors.	Before Department.	Before courts.	Admitted.	Deported.
United States citizens	96	13		34	16	5	9	4	1	109	24
Wives of United States citizens	1	2		5	1				1	3	2
Returning laborers	164			4	1		1			164	4
Returning merchants	171	5		22	6		2	3		176	15
Other merchants	34			7	5					34	6
Merchants' wives	17									17	
Merchants' children	109	8		31	14		5	1		117	25
Students	16			2	1					16	1
Travelers	2									2	
Teachers	4									4	
Officials	1									1	
Miscellaneous	4									4	
Total	619	28		105	44	5	17	8	2	647	77

SEAPORT CASES.

United States citizens	812	8		62	26	6	59	11	15	820	53
Wives of United States citizens	20					5				20	6
Returning laborers	598	3		20			8			601	15
Returning merchants	554	3		31	8		42	2		557	37
Other merchants	78			9	2					78	9
Merchants' wives	33	1		1						34	
Merchants' children	331	17		80	10		41	3		348	52
Students	106			4			1			106	5
Travelers	8			1						8	1
Teachers	2									2	
Officials	21									21	
Miscellaneous	13			6	1		1			13	4
Total	2,576	32		214	47	11	152	16	15	2,608	182

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TABLE 2.—CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907—Continued.

TOTAL.

Class.	Admissions.			Rejections.			Cases pending.			Cases finally disposed of.	
	By inspectors.	By Department.	By courts.	By inspectors.	By Department.	By courts.	Before inspectors.	Before Department.	Before courts.	Admitted.	Deported.
BY CLASSES.											
United States citizens	908	21		96	42	11	68	15	16	929	77
Wives of United States citizens	21	2		5	1	5			1	23	8
Returning laborers	762	3		24	1		9			765	19
Returning merchants	725	8		53	14		44	5		733	52
Other merchants	112			16	7					112	15
Merchants' wives	50	1		1						51	
Merchants' children	440	25		111	24		46	4		465	77
Students	122			6	1		1			122	6
Travelers	10			1						10	1
Teachers	6									6	
Officials	22									22	
Miscellaneous	17			6	1		1			17	4
Grand total	3,195	60		319	91	16	169	24	17	3,255	259
BY PORTS.											
San Francisco, Cal	2,121	29		183	39	11	145	16	15	2,150	152
Port Townsend, Wash	227	1		20	7		5			228	23
Honolulu, Hawaii	205	1		5			2			206	2
Sumas, Wash	174	10		42	17		10		2	184	28
Portal, N. Dak	105	3		9	3		3	2		108	5
Malone, N. Y	244	9		27	16	5		6		253	21
Richford, Vt	95	2		20	8		4			97	20
Boston, Mass	1			3						1	3
New York, N. Y	20	1		3	1					21	2
New Orleans, La	1									1	
El Paso, Tex	1	4		7						5	3
San Diego, Cal	1									1	
Grand total	3,195	60		319	91	16	169	24	17	3,255	259
Section VI cases	240			20	2		1			240	19
In transit overland	1,182			7						1,182	7
In transit by water	1,037			3			77			1,037	3

SUMMARY.

Class.	Admitted.	Deported.	Class.	Admitted.	Deported.
United States citizens	929	77	Students	122	6
Wives of United States citizens	23	8	Travelers	10	1
Returning laborers	765	19	Teachers	6	
Returning merchants	733	52	Officials	22	
Other merchants	112	15	Miscellaneous	17	4
Members of merchants' families	516	77	Total	3,255	259

Of the 3,255 admitted, 2,398 were residents returning to the United States and 857 were new arrivals. Of the 259 deported, 144 claimed to be residents and 115 new arrivals.

Of the total admissions and deportations, there were admitted at San Francisco 2,150 and deported from that port 152.

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Table 3, showing action taken in the cases of Chinese arrested on the charge of being in the United States in violation of law, is compiled from statements furnished by the United States marshals. Reference can be made, for comparison, to a similar table published in the annual report for 1906 (pp. 81–82). A curious circumstance is that exactly the same number of Chinese were arrested this year as last, viz, 503. It will be noted that of those so arrested, and those pending at the close of the previous year, 206, a total of 709, 11 died or escaped, 218 are still pending, 144 were discharged, and 336 were deported. During the past year, as in the year 1906, the majority of the arrests made were of Chinese who had surreptitiously crossed the land boundaries. Only a few were taken into custody at interior points, and there have been no special searches instituted for those unlawfully here. With the object of showing this with precision, an additional and more comprehensive table (3 A) is presented this year, from which it will be seen that of the 503 arrested during the year 453 were taken into custody in sections immediately contiguous to or directly connected by lines of travel with the land boundaries, showing that about 90 per cent of the Chinese so arrested were persons recently smuggled across such boundaries. The futility of expecting to prevent unlawful entries unless those who so enter and manage to reach the interior are taken into custody and deported, is shown at another part of this report (pp. 90 and 103).

TABLE 3.—ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE PERSONS ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF BEING IN THE UNITED STATES IN VIOLATION OF LAW, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907.

Cases before United States commissioners.

Until order of deportation or discharge:		
Arrests		503
Pending before hearing at close of previous year		43
Total		546
Disposition:		
Died	2	
Discharged	120	
Pending before hearing at close of present year	75	
Ordered deported	349	
After order of deportation:		
Ordered deported		349
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of previous year		44
Total		393
Disposition:		
Escaped	3	
Deported	303	
Awaiting deportation or appeal to United States district courts at close of present year	27	
Appealed to United States district courts	60	

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TABLE 3.—ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE PERSONS ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF BEING IN THE UNITED STATES IN VIOLATION OF LAW, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907—Continued.

Cases before United States district courts.

Until order of deportation or discharge:		
Appealed to United States district courts		60
Pending before trial at close of previous year		78
Total		138
Disposition:		
Forfeited bail	2	
Discharged	20	
Pending before trial at close of present year	64	
Ordered deported	52	
After order of deportation:		
Ordered deported		52
Awaiting deportation or appeal to higher courts at close of previous year		3
Total		55
Disposition:		
Escaped	1	
Deported	19	
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of present year	8	
Appealed to higher courts	27	

Cases before higher United States courts.

Until order of deportation or discharge:		
Appealed to higher United States courts		27
Pending before trial at close of previous year		37
Total		64
Disposition:		
Discharged	4	
Pending before trial at close of present year	44	
Ordered deported	16	
After order of deportation:		
Ordered deported		16
Awaiting deportation at close of previous year		1
Total		17
Disposition:		
Escaped	3	
Deported	14	

Recapitulation of all cases.

Arrests		503
Pending at close of previous year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal		206
Total		709
Disposition:		
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail	11	
Discharged	144	
Deported	336	
Pending at close of present year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal	218	

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TABLE 3 A.—CHINESE ARRESTED AND DEPORTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907, BY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Judicial district.	Arrests.	Deportations.	Judicial district.	Arrests.	Deportations.
Massachusetts	1		Wyoming	2	
Rhode Island	21		Utah	1	
New York:			California:		
Northern	62	5	Northern	30	31
Southern	2		Southern	105	77
Western	1	1	Colorado	1	
New Jersey		1	New Mexico	57	62
Ohio:			Arizona	121	83
Northern	2	1	Oregon	4	8
Southern	1		Alaska: First	1	
Indiana		1	Hawaii	1	
Illinois: Northern	2	1	Tennessee: Middle	1	
Michigan: Eastern	2	3	Louisiana: Eastern	2	1
Minnesota		1	Texas:		
Missouri: Eastern	8	4	Northern	6	4
Nebraska	2		Southern	1	1
Montana	11	8	Western	44	27
Idaho		2			
Washington:			Total	503	336
Eastern		3			
Western	11	11			

Table 4 covers the travel to and from China during the year of registered Chinese laborers. This subject is treated fully in subtitle 6 of this title (p. 102), and needs no special comment here.

TABLE 4.—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF REGISTERED CHINESE LABORERS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907.

Port.	Departure of laborers.	Return of laborers.	Port.	Departure of laborers.	Return of laborers.
San Francisco, Cal.	428	424	Malone, N. Y.	115	77
Port Townsend, Wash.	106	57	Richford, Vt.	45	33
Honolulu, Hawaii	105	120			
Sumas, Wash.	68	22	Total	953	765
Portal, N. Dak.	86	32			

Table 5 shows, by ports, the number of Chinese cases in which appeals have been taken from excluding decisions rendered by officers in charge at ports of entry, and the action of the Department thereon.

TABLE 5.—APPEALS TO DEPARTMENT FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS UNDER CHINESE-EXCLUSION LAWS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907.

Action taken.	San Francisco, Cal.	Port Townsend, Wash.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Sumas, Wash.	Portal, N. Dak.	Malone, N. Y.	Richford, Vt.	Boston, Mass.	New York, N. Y.	El Paso, Tex.	Total.
Pending at close of previous year	4	1		1	1	2	2				11
Appealed	101	8	3	29	7	29	15	3	3	4	202
Total	105	9	3	30	8	31	17	3	3	4	213
Disposition:											
Sustained (admitted)	29	1	1	10	3	9	2		1	4	60
Dismissed (rejected)	39	7		17	3	16	8		1		91
Withdrawn or disposed of by means other than departmental decision	22			2		1	5	3	1		34
Pending at close of current year	15	1	2	1	2	5	2				28

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3. "Section 6" Exempt Classes.

Under this title in last year's report (p. 83) the Bureau described with some particularity the evils which had existed in former years concerning the issuance and visé of certificates granted to supposed members of the exempt classes, and the good results accomplished by the action taken by the President in the spring of 1905, and the general understanding which had been effected between the officers of the consular service in China and the officers of the Immigration Service. During the past year, as in the preceding, the immigration officials at the ports of entry have been able to handle the cases of arriving "section 6" applicants expeditiously and with satisfaction to all concerned. Under the Bureau's instructions there has been no effort or apparent desire to draw any distinctions that are not definitely fixed by the terms of the existing laws; all arriving Chinese have been treated with the same courtesy that is extended to aliens of other nationalities; prompt examination has been accorded in each and every instance, and all properly authenticated cases have been disposed of with the minimum delay consistent with an identification of the applicants with the certificates carried by them.

Reference to Table 1 (p. 94) will show that during the year the applications of 127 merchants, 129 students, 11 travelers, 6 teachers, and 22 officials for admission were considered, making a total of 295 members of the exempt classes, of whom 272 were admitted, 22 rejected, and 1 is still pending. As shown by Table 2 (p. 95), of the above-enumerated exempt classes, 260 were section 6 cases, 240 of whom were admitted, 19 were rejected, and 1 is still pending. Of the 19 rejected, several were refused admission under the general immigration laws because found afflicted with a dangerous contagious disease. Others were rejected by reason of failure to properly identify themselves as the persons described in or entitled to the certificate required by section 6 of the act of July 5, 1884, which is the only evidence admissible in such cases. Several of those rejected were Chinamen who presented certificates issued during the time when fraudulent cases were the rule and genuine cases the exception.

The Bureau is still of opinion that a permanent, satisfactory solution of the problem presented by this class of cases must be sought in the arrangement which it has for some years advocated and which is described fully in the last annual report (p. 85), viz, by attaching to the consulates in China officers directly responsible to this Department, charged with the duty of conducting investigations concerning and viséing certificates granted to members of the exempt class. If the law is to continue as it at present appears upon the statute books, a measure should be adopted that will give absolute assurance that its terms are being observed, and the consular service should be relieved of the embarrassment which necessarily attaches to the present arrangement requiring officers charged with the promotion of commercial intercourse to perform duties that must often conflict with a line of conduct calculated to advance such commercial interests. It is, therefore, again urged that provision be made for an amendment to the law of the character described.

The Bureau has endeavored in all possible ways to cooperate with the Department of State and the consular service in China, with the object of improving the methods of investigating, viséing, and

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reporting upon "section 6" certificates; and it believes that, by mutual effort, a system has been arranged that is as complete and perfect as is possible under the provisions of existing law. It, therefore, has no complaint to register, but on the contrary, is highly gratified with the improvement effected. Nevertheless, it believes, for the reasons reiterated above, that the system of dual responsibility now existing should be abandoned, and one adopted which would place in the hands of the branch of the executive department charged with the enforcement of these laws the entire responsibility for such enforcement.

4. The Domiciled Merchant.

Table 1 (p. 94) shows that during the year 733 merchants residing in the United States returned thereto and reentered the country after making temporary visits abroad. The evidence upon which this class of persons is readmitted to the United States is obtained in this country, and is therefore susceptible of a thorough examination and scrutiny on the part of the immigration officials before being accepted. Formerly, before the Chinese branch of the service was organized and controlled as at present, many violations of law occurred in connection with the so-called "domiciled merchants' certificates." These consisted of affidavits by two persons other than Chinese, attached to a sworn statement of the Chinaman bearing his photograph, and being to the effect that the witnesses had known him for more than a year as a merchant conducting business at a given address. Since the Bureau obtained complete control of the administration of the Chinese-exclusion laws, it has discovered that many of the Chinese laborers located in the country originally entered from China on papers of the said character sent them from this country. The perpetration of these frauds, however, has now been made impracticable, and about the only deceit encountered in connection with these cases arises from the desire of some laborer unlawfully resident here to pay a visit to his native land with the privilege of returning. Such a laborer will assume the rôle of a merchant and obtain the testimony of persons not unwilling to dispose of their name and oath for a consideration. As the practice is now becoming quite general to investigate these cases prior to the departure of the Chinaman, the frauds are usually detected in advance, whereupon the officer in charge of the district reports unfavorably, and the officer in charge of the port of intended departure refuses to indorse upon the applicant's papers a statement showing him entitled to reenter. Thus the fraudulent cases are gradually detected and a betterment of conditions effected.

5. Wives and Minor Children of Domiciled Merchants.

The Bureau can not add much to what it said in the report for 1906 (p. 86) regarding this class of Chinese. Every effort has been exerted at the various ports of entry to prevent the employment of the privilege accorded domiciled merchants of having their wives and minor children join them in this country for the purpose of violating the law, and the Bureau believes that its officers have been more successful in this respect than in the preceding year, so that it is reasonably sure that at least a number of the 51 "wives" and 465 "minor children," shown by Table 2 (p. 95) to have been admitted as members of this

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class, were the actual wives and minor children of bona fide merchants, although many of the latter class of cases are by no means free from suspicion, and it is known that several of the "wives" actually became prostitutes.

One striking illustration of the facility with which the Chinese can obtain evidence required to effect their unlawful intentions arose in New York and Boston. A certain Chinaman resident in New York applied to the inspector in charge for an investigation of his claimed mercantile status, asserting a desire to have his wife and minor daughter come from China to live with him. Investigation showed that the man was not a merchant within the meaning of the law, but a laborer, and he was advised to that effect. He thereupon appealed to the Department and a reinvestigation of his case was conducted, resulting in an affirmation of the former findings of the officer in charge. A few months later the said Chinaman proceeded to Boston, having in the meantime had his wife and daughter come to the port of Richford, Vt., and filed with the commissioner of immigration at said port the evidence required by the statute to prove his mercantile status, claiming that for the preceding year he had been an active member of a certain Boston firm. A careful, searching inquiry was made concerning this claim, but no evidence tending to indicate its falsity was developed, the white witnesses answering all questions propounded in an entirely satisfactory manner. The evidence of the Chinaman's relationship to the woman and girl applying for admission at Richford being also satisfactory, they were admitted and proceeded with him to his place of residence in New York. The case is now in the hands of the Department of Justice for prosecution of all those implicated in the perpetration of the fraud, and it is hoped that a decision may be obtained which will have a salutary effect.

The Bureau renews the recommendation contained in last year's report (p. 86), that a provision be incorporated in the exclusion laws under which the minor children of domiciled members of the exempt classes may be admitted to the United States solely for the purpose of joining their parents or for engagement in other than laboring pursuits; the necessity for such a provision being further exemplified by the considerable increase in "minor children" admitted shown by Table 1 (p. 94).

6. The Domiciled Laborer.

It appears from Table 4 (p. 99) that during the year 953 laborers left this country for China, after having made preparations to be admitted upon returning, and that 765 such laborers were actually readmitted to the United States. The Bureau has not hesitated at every opportunity to state and to demonstrate that the provisions of sections 5, 6, and 7 of the act of September 13, 1888, prescribing the conditions under which domiciled laborers may reenter the United States after departure therefrom, are productive of no good results, are the cause of much embarrassment and expense in the administration of the law, and visit upon the Chinese affected thereby uncalled for and useless hardships. Much of the perjury and fraud, an investigation of which consumes the time of Chinese inspectors, arises in connection with this class of cases. In fact, if experience gained in the handling of hundreds of them year after year is to be relied upon,

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many, if not a majority, of the claims set up under these provisions are wholly fictitious. The Bureau can see no reason why any Chinese person who is lawfully in the United States and who has in his possession a certificate evidencing the lawful character of such residence, should be required to do more than deposit his certificate upon leaving through a regular port of entry; he then to claim it upon his return at any future time, and, on being identified therewith, to have it restored to him and be allowed to resume his former domicile. The Bureau desires to emphatically reiterate its former recommendations on this point, for it is convinced that the dictates of both common sense and common justice demand that the requirements concerning this class of persons shall be placed upon a new and reasonable basis. (See also report for 1906, p. 86.)

7. Proposed Registration of Chinese.

The Bureau has stated in its reports for the past several years the necessity, if present conditions concerning the Chinese population of the country are to continue, for the inauguration of steps that will place in the hands of the large number of Chinese now in the United States incontrovertible evidence of their status, prepared in such form as to prevent its transfer or use for unlawful purposes. The registration certificates issued under the acts of 1892 and 1893 have never been satisfactory as a means of identification and proof. Many of those granted under the first act have no photographs attached, and are therefore readily transferable, and even those issued under both acts to which photographs were attached were often carelessly prepared, and are susceptible of being employed, and are employed extensively, as articles of barter and exchange. Besides which, so many counterfeits and forgeries have been uttered that the utmost caution is required at all times to prevent imposition and deceit. Moreover, it can not be denied that there is in this country to-day a number of thousands of Chinese who, if the truth could be ascertained concerning them, would be found to be unlawful residents. These laborers either have nothing in their possession evidencing their status or are supplied with fictitious or fraudulent papers of various kinds, of which they can avail themselves if placed under arrest to make a prima facie showing as to the manner of their entrance, the character of their employment during the registration period, or the place of their birth. To attempt the expulsion of this large element, or of even any considerable part of it, would be an undertaking of some magnitude and one which, in many sections of the country, would offend public sentiment. Yet existing law requires in emphatic and mandatory terms that they shall be arrested and deported.

The Bureau believes that it would be best, from every point of view, to make a new start on this subject by providing for the registration of all Chinese laborers now in the United States, supplying each one of them with a certificate practically indestructible and incapable of alteration; also extending the privilege to all Chinese of the exempt classes now resident here to provide themselves, if they so desire, with similar certificates as a permanent, incontrovertible record of their right to be here.

To make such a plan thoroughly effective there should also be a provision of law under which any Chinese laborer, found so engaged

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in the United States after the expiration of a year from the date of the registration act, might be taken into custody by immigration officials on a warrant issued by the Department, and, after hearing before administrative officers, with the right of appeal to the Department, and a finding to the effect that he is a laborer without the certificate required by law, be deported under departmental warrant, just as aliens of all other races are now arrested and deported if unlawfully in the United States. As will be seen by reference to Table III (p. 8), 995 aliens of other races were thus arrested and deported during the past fiscal year. This has been effected without any cause for complaint, and a similar arrangement regarding Chinese should work as satisfactorily.

8. Proposed Issuance of Certificates of Identification to Admitted Members of the Exempt Classes.

In the enforcement of the exclusion laws as they now stand upon the statute books it is absolutely necessary that the Chinese inspectors, especially those stationed along or in the vicinity of the land boundaries, shall require Chinese persons found traveling on trains or boats to give some satisfactory account of their presence within United States territory and to furnish some assurance that they are lawfully therein; otherwise all Chinese who succeeded in once passing the boundary line would be able to proceed to some one of the large inland cities and become practically lost to Government observation among the other Chinese residing there. Some complaint has arisen on occasions in the past because the officers charged with the enforcement of the laws have accosted Chinamen who were members of the exempt classes and occasioned them some annoyance by reason of their inability to promptly furnish evidence in substantiation of their claim. Soon after assuming direct and complete control of the administration of these laws the Bureau became convinced that some measure must be adopted to obviate this serious difficulty. In drawing revised regulations in the spring of 1905, therefore, the Bureau prepared what became known as "Rule 59," having in view the accomplishment of the above-mentioned object. Although said rule was adopted and was published in the pamphlet entitled "Treaty Laws and Regulations Relating to Exclusion of Chinese, May, 1905," it was never actually put into effect, and the form of certificate contemplated thereby was never printed. The Bureau regards this matter as of such prime importance that it inserts a copy of the rule mentioned, slightly modified, and again urges that either that or some similar provision shall be adopted for the protection of the Chinese lawfully admitted to the country and the relief of the immigration officials from a constantly recurring embarrassing situation. (For additional reasons for the adoption of such a measure, see annual report for 1906, p. 88.)

Rule 59. (*a*) With a view to affording a proper and efficient means of identification to Chinese persons, or persons of Chinese descent, admitted to the United States upon proof of their status as members of the classes specifically exempted from the excluding provisions of the Chinese-exclusion laws, viz, merchants (domiciled or foreign), teachers, students, and travelers for curiosity or pleasure, a certificate of identity, of which the following is a copy, will hereafter be issued by the officer in charge at the port of entry to each such person admitted or readmitted to this country by him who may apply for the same; the instructions hereinafter given to be carefully observed

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in issuing such certificates: *Provided*, That only one such certificate shall be issued to any one Chinese person, except that duplicates may be furnished of those unavoidably lost or destroyed under the terms of paragraph (*h*) of this rule, the method to be followed with a view to preventing a violation of this proviso being described in paragraph (*i*) hereof.

(*b*)

[FACE.]

No. ——. [Original.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Certificate showing lawful admission—Issued in conformity with a regulation of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

This is to certify that —— ——, a Chinese person, or person of Chinese descent, belonging to one of the classes specifically exempted from the excluding provisions of the Chinese-exclusion laws, has this day been admitted by me, satisfactory proof having been submitted and placed on file showing —— to be a —— ——.

This certificate is not transferable, and is granted solely for the identification and protection of said Chinese person so long as —— status remains unchanged; to insure the attainment of which object an accurate description of said person is written on the reverse side hereof, and photographic likenesses showing full face and profile of said person are attached, with —— name written partly across, the number above given perforated through the edge of, and my official seal impressed partly over, each of said photographs.

[BACK.]

Description.

[Name.]

[Perforation.]

Photograph. (Full face.)

[SEAL.]

Name: —— ——. Age: ——.
Occupation: ——.
Local residence: ——.
Height: — ft. — in.
Physical marks and peculiarities: ___

———— ————,
Officer in Charge.

Port of ——,
—— —, 19—.

[Name.]

Photograph. (Profile.)

[SEAL.]

[Perforation.]

(*c*) The certificates are printed from engraved plates, numbered consecutively, and bound in books containing 50 each, an original, a duplicate, and a triplicate of each number being furnished, arranged the latter two above the former for convenience in copying from one to the other, and perforated to permit of easy detachment from the book and from each other.

(*d*) In issuing said certificates care will be exercised to have the original and the duplicate correspond in every detail. All blank spaces remaining after writing in the data required to complete the identification of the person to whom the certificate is issued will be covered by ruled lines, so as to prevent the insertion of any additional word or words without detection. When placing the impression of the seal upon the certificate the three copies will be inserted in the seal at once; and in perforating the margin of the photographs, such perforation will be made simultaneously, so that if necessary at any subsequent time to verify the original certificate by comparison with the duplicate or triplicate, placing one immediately over the other will cause the perforated numbers to exactly match. Care will be exercised to have the perforations pass through the edge of the photograph without touching the face or other portion of the subject of the photograph. The copy of certificate herein given has been so printed as to furnish an illustration of the manner in which such certificate should be prepared.

(*e*) The certificate being issued as an accommodation to Chinese persons, any person applying therefor will be required to furnish six photographs of himself (three showing full face and three profile view). The height will be carefully taken and inserted in feet and inches, and in recording physical marks and peculiarities all those which

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are the most prominent and the least likely to be obliterated by lapse of time should be selected.

(*f*) These certificates, as shown on their face, are issued for the protection and identification of Chinese of the exempt classes *only so long as such persons shall retain their exempt status.* Therefore, when such a certificate is found by an inspector in the possession of a person engaged in the performance of manual labor, or of a person to whom it does not relate, as shown by a comparison of such person with the photograph and personal description appearing thereon, it should be taken up and forwarded to the Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor, for cancellation.

(*g*) The duplicates of the certificates will be forwarded to the Bureau of Immigration immediately upon the issuance of the originals, in order that such duplicates may be safely filed for future reference, and the triplicates will be retained on the files of the officer in charge.

(*h*) If such a certificate of identification shall be unavoidably lost or destroyed at any time, a certificate in lieu thereof will be issued by the officer of the Bureau of Immigration designated to issue duplicates of laborers' registration certificates, upon the applicant's furnishing to the Commissioner-General of Immigration satisfactory proof of the unavoidable loss or destruction of such certificate and of his identity as the person to whom it was originally issued.

(*i*) With a view to preventing the issuance of more than one certificate of identity to any one Chinese person of the exempt classes, officers in charge at ports of entry will render to each of the other officers in charge at such ports quarterly reports, giving the names and descriptions of all persons to whom such certificates have been issued, such reports to be typewritten on blanks furnished for that purpose.

9. THE "NATIVE BORN."

The fact that the Chinese who advance the claim of birth in the United States as a reason to excuse their presence here or to procure admission at the seaports and on the land boundaries are almost invariably members of the laborer or coolie class makes the figures presented from year to year regarding decisions rendered on such claims particularly interesting to those who believe in the exclusion from this country of the coolie. From Table 2 (p. 96) it will be seen that during the year 929 Chinese have been admitted by administrative officers as American citizens by birth, and reference to Table 3 (p. 97) will show that the courts have discharged 144 persons of the Chinese race, the most of whom had claimed when placed on trial that they were citizens of this country. The "native-born" class falls into two divisions—first, the returning native, i. e., a person of the Chinese race who, after a residence of some years in the United States, visits China, usually with the object of being married, and returning from such visit applies for readmission, to which division belong the majority of the 929 cases shown by Table 2 to have been admitted by administrative officers during the year; and second, the "raw native," i. e., a Chinaman who, without possessing any evidence of a residence in this country, seeks to enter or to be allowed to remain here on the claim that from twenty to thirty years ago (for the most of them range between those ages) he was born in the United States, California usually being stated as the exact locality, and that in early infancy he was carried or sent by his parents to China. In past years hundreds of Chinese were constantly being declared natives by the courts, especially in districts contiguous to our land boundaries.

There has been a marked improvement in this respect, as was pointed out in the report for last year (p. 90). It is a well-known fact, and capable of easy demonstration, that the number of Chinese who have already claimed birth in the United States is a large multiple of the number of children that, as a physical possibility,

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could ever possibly have been born of the entire female Chinese population of the United States since the first Chinese woman landed on the Pacific coast. A curious circumstance in this connection is the fact that almost invariably a Chinaman asserting the claim of American birth states that he is the only child of his alleged parents. It is true that the second division of this class, above mentioned, presents a more serious phase of the subject than does the first; but it is also true, as already stated, that the vast majority of these claimants of both descriptions are ordinary coolies and, moreover, it must be remembered that the moment a person of the Chinese race is invested with American citizenship he acquires all the privileges that the term implies, among others the right to bring his wife and children to this country—and therein lies the chief danger. The Bureau's attitude, and that of its officers, during the past year, as heretofore, has been to accord a fair opportunity to claimants of this character to establish their claims, but to examine critically the evidence offered and to admit a Chinese person as an American citizen only upon the submission of such proof as would, under all of the circumstances of the case, satisfy a reasonable mind of the truth of the assertions made. The very nature of the cases requires that the burden of proof shall be upon the applicant, and the Bureau does not believe that any less exacting rule of evidence can safely be observed. The experience of the year has produced nothing that would justify the least modification of the Bureau's comments of last year on this subject, to which attention is directed. (Annual report, 1906, p. 90.) With regard to the cases of some of the Chinese women admitted during 1906 as the "wives" of Chinese-American citizens, it has been found that they were, almost immediately after entry, sold at from $3,000 to $4,000 apiece and placed in houses of ill fame—thus verifying the suspicions entertained at the time of their examination.

Reference to Tables 1 and 2 (pp. 94 and 95) and to the preceding remarks contained in this subtitle can not fail to attract the attention of the thoughtful reader to the serious nature of the problem presented by the so-called "native-born" Chinese cases in their various features. And the problem is one which multiplies as the years pass. It requires some system of treatment not heretofore evolved nor authorized by Congress. There is no gainsaying the fact, established by the observation of all officers, both administrative and judicial, who have come into close contact with the enforcement of the exclusion laws, that, upon questions affecting the admissibility to this country of Chinese, the testimony of persons of that race is almost universally unreliable. No matter how trustworthy and honorable a Chinese merchant or laborer may be in the conduct of his daily business, he seems to have no compunction whatever in practicing deceit concerning matters in which the Government is interested. There is no statutory rule of evidence, however, under which, in determining the claims of alleged natives, the Government can require the testimony of persons other than Chinese. The perpetration of frauds, which a few years ago were extensive, along the Canadian border has decreased materially because of the effect upon Chinese immigration through Canada of the $500 head tax assessed by that country. Despite this discouragement, however, 53 Chinese have been declared American citizens in the northern district of New York, which has always been the most important district on that border. These cases

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were so carefully prearranged and coached that the Bureau is satisfied the court commissioners were placed in the position where, although in a number of instances they were doubtless morally satisfied of the fraudulent character of the claims, they could find no ground upon which to reject the consistent Chinese testimony and order the deportation of the defendants.

In the past few years the Department has not been confronted with a great number of the "raw native" cases, an Executive decision to the effect that a Chinese person who claimed to have been born in this country, to have been taken to China in early infancy by his parents, and to have remained in China until after reaching his majority had in effect expatriated himself or been expatriated by his parents, and was not, therefore, entitled to be regarded as an American citizen under the terms of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Wong Kin Ark case (169 U. S., 649), having produced a far-reaching effect in discouraging the migration hither of Chinese of the said class. By an act of Congress passed on March 2 last it has been provided that a person born within the United States can expatriate himself only by taking some such affirmative step as to become naturalized in or swear allegiance to a foreign country, and the Bureau anticipates (and its anticipations are already being realized to some extent) that the Chinese will be quick to seize upon this opportunity and a large number of fraudulent cases will be the result. For all of these reasons it urges that legislative action may be had which will fix, as definitely as possible, a rule of evidence to apply to the cases of alleged natives, requiring that they shall make a satisfactory showing concerning the claim of birth in the United States, either by record evidence or by the testimony of white persons, or by both, in addition to any Chinese testimony presented.

10. The Transit.

Early in the administration of the Chinese-exclusion laws it was found that the coolies who came to United States ports ostensibly en route to other countries required the closest watching. It soon became obvious that many of those who thus sought to enter foreign territory did so with the ulterior motive of eventually crossing the border into the United States. It therefore became necessary to adopt regulations governing this transit privilege, which regulations were afterwards approved by the Supreme Court of the United States in connection with the decision of a Chinese case. It will be seen by reference to Table 1 (p. 94) that 2,219 Chinese have passed through the United States in transit to other countries during the past year. That many of these, especially of such as proceeded to Mexico, have already or will eventually attempt to enter the United States is not doubted, for, as is shown under subtitle 12 hereof (p. 109), Chinese do not usually go to the Republic of Mexico for any other purpose.

11. The Chinese Seaman.

During the past year it has been necessary for the immigration officials to guard against the landing in this country of over 21,000 Chinese seamen. The situation concerning this class of persons is even more serious than that affecting alien seamen in general, alluded

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to particularly under subtitle 1 of Title I hereof (p. 57). It is true that the law provides a penalty against any master who allows a Chinaman to escape into the United States, but it is also true that, as the law now stands and in the light of various court decisions, it is not an easy matter to obtain a conviction in such a case. The Bureau repeats the recommendation on this subject contained in its report for 1906 (p. 93), that the law should be so amended as to attach a definitely fixed severe penalty to the permitting of a landing, even though there is no actual connivance on the part of the master, and a more severe penalty when such connivance is shown.

Attention is also directed to the comments made in last year's report (p. 93) regarding the importance to an enforcement of both the Chinese-exclusion and the alien contract-labor laws of the adoption of some legislation that will definitely settle how the deck of a vessel of American register is to be regarded when applying said laws, i. e., whether such deck shall be considered American soil and the importation of Chinese or other alien crews for employment thereon prohibited. As the matter now stands, the practice has grown up of regarding such a vessel as American soil when any Chinese or other alien resident in this country is engaged thereon, but to regard it as foreign territory when Chinese or other aliens are shipped as sailors thereon at a foreign port, a construction which deprives the American seaman of the measure of protection afforded laborers engaged in other than seafaring pursuits.

12. Canadian and Mexican Border Conditions.

There has been no change in the highly satisfactory manner in which the agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway officials concerning the handling of Chinese passengers along our northern border is being observed, nor in the results thereby attained, mentioned in the last annual report (p. 92). On the Canada-New York border 75 Chinese were arrested and tried after having surreptitiously crossed into the United States (13 of said cases having been pending from the preceding year), of whom 53 were released by the court commissioners as American citizens, 10 being deported, and 12 cases remaining unsettled at the close of the year. While, as compared with the wholesale entries formerly effected in that always important locality in the introduction of Chinese, this is an insignificant number, it is annoying that neither the origin of the Chinese nor the manner in which they effect a landing in Canada can be discovered with certainty. The Bureau is assured that every possible effort is made to break down the testimony given by these alleged citizens and the Chinese witnesses who appear in their behalf. Apparently the methods of coaching adopted are complete in every detail, and doubtless an occasional case of this kind is not fictitious but is actually an instance of birth in the United States. At any rate the United States commissioner usually finds himself in a position, after all the testimony has been taken, where, on the preponderance of the evidence, he can do nothing but pronounce the defendant an American citizen by birth; and yet everyone concerned may be, and probably is, morally certain that the evidence has been made to order.

So long as Chinese can manage to cross our border in accordance with prearranged and well-coached plans, this evil will continue to

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exist to some extent; and no time, money, or pains are spared to insure their remaining after they have crossed. In fact, the Chinaman prefers this method of entry to any other; for, having once been tried and discharged as an American citizen, not only is his future residence here assured, but he can, whenever he chooses, bring in his wife or children. These evasions of the law on the Canadian border are serious enough, but when compared with those on the Mexican border they sink almost into insignificance. If the Bureau could feel sure that there was a fair chance to bring the conditions on the Mexican into anything like the shape existing on the Canadian line, it would indeed be encouraged; for on the latter it at least is able to judge with some degree of certainty what has to be met and where energies need to be most exerted, while so far on the Mexican line it is a matter largely of guesswork. By way of emphasizing what has been said in former reports regarding the difficulties encountered on the Mexican border, and the unavailing, although strenuous and conscientious, efforts there made to enforce the exclusion laws, the following extracts from two reports submitted during the past year by Inspector Marcus Braun, detailed to Mexico on special investigations, are given. These reports furnish reasons, additional to those already pointed out under subtitle 6 of Title I (p. 71), why some understanding should be had with the Government of Mexico which will make possible a more effective control of immigration through that Republic.

NEW YORK, N. Y., *February 12, 1907.*

* * * The Chinese laborers arrive at the three Mexican Pacific ports—Salina Cruz, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan. They come to Mexico with no intention to remain, but because they think they can enter the United States in an easy way. They seem to be right, for there are but few Chinese laborers in the various Mexican States. * * * On their arrival in Mexico, I found them to be provided with United States money, not Mexican coins; they had in their possession Chinese-English dictionaries; I found them in possession of Chinese-American newspapers and of American railroad maps. I found that they cut their pigtails and exchange their blue jeans and their felt slippers to the most picturesque Mexican dress; that they learn to say "Yo soy Mexicano" ("I am a Mexican"), in case they should be held up by some American citizen while attempting to cross at a distant point from an immigrant station.

* * * * * * *

On January 2, 1907, there arrived at Salina Cruz the steamship *Alabama*, of the Chinese Commercial Steamship Company, with 450 Chinese on board. They came from Hongkong and were in charge of one Jose Chang, a sort of padrone, living in Guaymas. After being held in quarantine for two weeks they were allowed to land. About 300 of them were sent to Torreon, allegedly to pick cotton; the balance took the steamer *Manuel Herrerias* for Guaymas, from where they were to be sent north, to be employed on some railroad near the Arizona border line. I took the same steamer. I had become fairly well acquainted with Jose Chang, and he told me "his people" were going to the State of Sonora, near the American frontier. When our steamer dropped anchor at Mazatlan, a Chinese delegation came on board of the vessel and after an hour's confab about 50 of the 150, although they had paid their passage or had it paid for them to Guaymas, abandoned their trip and took the American steamer *Curaçao*, which sailed that day from Mazatlan to San Francisco, stopping en route also at Ensenada, in Lower California, a few miles this side of San Diego, the American-Mexican border city.

* * * * * * *

At Guaymas I visited the business place of Jose Chang and I saw there probably 200 letters from the United States being distributed among the newly arrived Chinese immigrants. I took, next day, the train for Nogales, Ariz., and almost all of the 100 Chinese who were to work on the railroad I found to be on the train with railroad tickets for Magdalena, a small Mexican settlement near the Arizona border line.

The United States maintains, I think, about nine examining stations along the Mexican border, and every point where railroads cross the line is, as far as I know,

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fully covered. There are, however, rowboats, if perchance there is enough water in the Rio Grande to make it necessary to take a boat; there are carriage roads, pathways, highways, mountain trails; there is a broad expanse of land with an imaginary line, all passable, all being used, all leading into the United States. Of course, the vigilance of your officers stationed along the border is always keen; but what can a handful of people do? It is a deplorable condition of affairs; we seem to be compelled to bear it; the Chinese do come in from Mexico.

* * * * * * *

I base my conclusions [regarding the number of Chinese coming into Mexico] upon the data about arrivals in Mexico that I could secure, and upon interviews which I had with responsible business men on both sides of the border line. There is, for instance, Mr. W. Iberry, the head of one of the largest banking concerns in Guaymas, Sonora, who told me that within the last few years probably 20,000 Chinese had come into the State of Sonora, and he was willing to wager any man that not 4,000 of them could be found there now. Mr. Iberry told me that near the border line there were quite a number of Mexicans who make a living by guiding and carrying Chinese and other aliens into the United States.

The quartermaster of the American steamer *Curaçao*, one Lange, who served in the American Navy, told me that every trip the ship makes they have from 50 to 100 Chinamen on board bound for Ensenada, Lower California, and that it is openly admitted by their friends who bring them on board that they go to the United States. In fact, Mr. Lange said that there is no possible chance for these Chinamen to make a living in Ensenada or vicinity, and that they are compelled to go farther north across the border line into southern California. Similar information I received wherever I went in Mexico, and particularly in the cities near the border line—Monterey, at Chihuahua, at Durango, Torreon, and also at the City of Mexico. * * *

EL PASO, TEX., *April 4, 1907.*

* * * The situation in Guaymas with reference to Chinese arriving there for the purpose of smuggling themselves or being smuggled into the United States is quite an open secret. Every steamer arriving at the port of Guaymas, either from South American, Central American, or southern Mexican Pacific ports, brings from 50 to 250 Chinamen, and I do not think it is necessary to go into this question further, because it was very exhaustively treated in my report of February 12.

* * * * * * *

Ciudad Juarez, across the Rio Grande from El Paso, Tex., is at any time inhabited by from 250 to 500 Chinese, and while the trains coming up from the interior of Mexico via the Mexican Central Railroad, as well as the trains of the Sierra Madre road coming from Casas Grandes and farther west from Sonora, bring every day from 20 to 50 Chinamen, the number of Chinese in Ciudad Juarez never increases, but, on the contrary, very often decreases to just one-third of their usual number, and most diligent research has failed to show that any Chinamen ever leave that town for the interior or the western part of the Mexican Republic. Consequently, this may be accepted as good circumstantial evidence that the Chinamen coming to Ciudad Juarez either vanish in thin air or cross the border line. But there is other very strong circumstantial evidence to prove that they cross the border line. For a number of years it has been the custom in the jurisdiction of the inspector in charge of this station to keep a very keen watch of every incoming and outgoing train to El Paso. Any Chinaman who comes by train to El Paso must show his paper to the officer stationed there, and if he is not in possession of a valid paper he is arrested. The same procedure is observed with reference to Chinamen who wish to leave El Paso by train. In addition thereto, they have to present themselves at the immigrant station prior to their taking the train and have their paper stamped and validated by the inspector in charge. No Chinaman can leave El Paso without presenting to the officer stationed at the railway stations such validated and indorsed paper.

Since July 1, 1906, up to this time, 250 Chinamen, most of whom were in possession of genuine certificates, presented themselves at this station and had their papers indorsed for the purpose of facilitating their intended trip to interior points of the United States, but only a very insignificant number of them, if any at all, were ever seen by any of the inspectors who watch the incoming trains arriving here; and the conclusion is irresistible that these men had been out of the country * * * and simply had themselves smuggled over the border at this particular station, full well knowing that if arrested they would be discharged on account of the view taken by the court in this jurisdiction that positive evidence must be presented that they have been seen by some reliable witnesses, who can identify them, outside of the jurisdiction of the

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United States. Formerly the officers in charge of this station sent a number of their men over to Ciudad Juarez every day to meet the incoming trains, with particular instructions to take a good look at every Chinaman who arrived, so as to be able to identify them in case they should be caught later on in the United States and particularly within this jurisdiction. This practice had to be abandoned, however, because the authorities at Ciudad Juarez threatened our officers with arrest if they should take pictures or descriptions of any Chinamen arriving there, and, therefore, El Paso is the El Dorado for smuggled Chinamen to come through. In fact, one of the reputed Chinese smugglers told me that they always prefer, if any "doubt" exists about the right of a Chinaman to be in this country, that he should be arrested, because after his discharge, which is sure to follow, the right of that particular Chinaman can not be questioned any more, no matter where in the United States he should be held up again. * * *

I inclose herewith two copies of certain kinds of papers very frequently used by Chinamen who are not in possession of genuine certificates of residence. These are the so-called affidavits for native-born Chinamen and Chinese merchants. The procedure of getting these papers is, according to my best information and belief, the following: Chinese laborers who arrive at the ports of Salina Cruz, Manzanillo, or Mazatlan, Mexico (mostly Salina Cruz), proceed to the City of Mexico; they are there taken in charge by a certain Chinaman, who maintains regular headquarters and a school for their instruction; immediately after their arrival in Mexico City they are * * * photographed. From every negative there are several prints made, and two copies are sent to the particular place in the United States where the individual Chinaman wants to go, and either a native-born or merchant's affidavit is secured, sworn to before a notary, and then sent to El Paso or to Mexico. Armed with this certificate, the Chinaman is smuggled across the border, and the next day presents himself in the office of the inspector in charge, asking his indorsement for the railroad trip to San Francisco, New Bedford, Mass., St. Louis, or whichever place he may want to go, or rather from whichever place the affidavit emanated. As long as these affidavits are accepted by the courts as good evidence of the right of the particular Chinaman to be in this country, the smuggling industry will continue, and the rumor that the smugglers are "in with the Government officials" will not be eradicated.

Another class of smuggled Chinamen are those who do not possess any papers of any kind, who are brought over at some convenient place a few miles away from an immigrant station or a place where an officer is stationed, and put into box cars going toward the destination where these Chinamen want to go, mostly California. * * *

13. Reports of Inspectors in Charge.

Under this subtitle in the report for 1906 (pp. 96–98) the organization of the Chinese branch of the service was explained. Any further remarks on the subject would be mere repetition, and space will not permit of the introduction herein of any detailed comment concerning the interesting reports received by the Bureau from the officers in charge of the various districts throughout the country. These reports are as satisfactory as can be expected under existing conditions, and show that the officers are exerting the best possible efforts to prevent evasions and violations of the Chinese-exclusion laws. Under the first subtitle of this title (pp. 89–93) the Bureau has given expression to views concerning the laws in general, and has shown the unsatisfactory state of their enforcemment due to circumstances entirely beyond its control. Until some steps are taken to effect a change in these circumstances the Bureau can hardly expect that the reports of its field officers will show much progress in the active and affirmative execution of the statutes; but it is satisfied that the employees engaged upon this difficult and embarrassing matter are putting forth their best efforts and are accomplishing all that it is possible to accomplish under present conditions.

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14. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

A separate financial statement concerning the expenses of enforcing the Chinese-exclusion laws can not conveniently be given, as the appropriation for the past year stipulated that such expenses should be paid from the immigrant fund. Full particulars are therefore given in the statement constituting subtitle 9 of Title I (p. 87).

III. NATURALIZATION.

This title in the report for 1906 was devoted to a brief reiteration of the views set forth in former reports concerning the subject of naturalization, an expression of gratification at the outcome of the labors of the commission appointed by the President in the summer of 1905, and a confident prophecy as to the future of the new Division of Naturalization to be organized under the provisions of the act of June 29, 1906. That the Bureau was not unduly optimistic it believes is demonstrated by the following report submitted by Richard K. Campbell, chief of the new division:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
Washington, July 1, 1907.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of the Division of Naturalization for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907. To the report are appended certain recommendations accompanied by the reasons in support thereof.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DIVISION.

In accordance with the concluding paragraph of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906, its general provisions did not become operative until the expiration of ninety days after its approval. Sections 1, 2, 28, and 29, however, became effective immediately. The first two of these sections provide for the organization of an administrative office in the Department of Commerce and Labor and an adequate record of all aliens upon their arrival at any port in the United States. Sections 28 and 29, respectively, authorize the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to issue such rules and regulations as would be needful for the effective administration of the law, and provide an appropriation of $100,000 for carrying out the provisions of the act.

Under the authority thus conferred, the Secretary, on July 14, 1906, established this division in the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, appointed a chief at $4,000 per annum, and assigned to his office one clerk at $1,600, one at $1,200, and a messenger at $720. No addition was made to this force until the following October, after the entire law had become operative, and then only from time to time as the requirements of the work made such appointments imperative. The present official force of the division is stated further on in this report.

PRELIMINARY WORK.

The preliminary work consisted in part of the publication of the act and such other portions of the statutes as continued vital, to which were appended, after careful preparation, such rules and regulations as were needed to put the laws into effective operation. The care required in the preparation of the rules may be partly conjectured from the fact that there are upward of 3,000 courts clothed with authority to confer citizenship, whose clerks are of all grades of experience and intelligence. Next in importance were the devising and establishment of a filing system that would make it possible, readily and with certainty, to locate any of the many thousand papers that would annually be added to the files. Since the law required duplicates of all naturalization papers to be kept in the Department, and since such papers, apart from the general correspondence, would run up yearly into the hundreds of thousands, their usefulness as well as the prompt dispatch of business would necessarily depend upon the foresight and good judgment shown in the system of filing adopted. The time and thought thus consumed have been well spent, and the division feels that it can court the most critical examination of the system inaugurated.

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The next step was the identification, through authoritative reports of the various State law officers, of the State courts having authority under the act to naturalize aliens. This was followed by correspondence with the clerks of such of those courts as desired to avail themselves of the power so conferred, as well as with clerks of the Federal courts, to ascertain from the amount of such business done by them, respectively, during the preceding year or two the probable quantity of declarations of intentions, petitions for naturalization, and certificates of naturalization in separately bound volumes such clerks would require for immediate use. Besides such supplies there were various blank forms for monthly reports of papers filed, for quarterly reports of receipts of money, and for other purposes. Also it was necessary to select and have manufactured under contract the safety paper prescribed by law for the certificates, to prepare a design for engraving the certificates, to have the declarations and petitions printed, and to have them bound in volumes so as to preserve them in permanent form as part of the official records of the various courts. Until the first of October, last, all these details were attended to by the official force of four appointed in July. To have accomplished unaided all that had to be done to put the courts in possession of the papers requisite to administer the law by September 27, 1906, would have been physically impossible. To the intelligence and energy of the Chief of the Division of Printing it is due that many of these details, and a number of others which might be recited, were promptly discharged, and the huge task of shipment of the necessary supplies was made in time to admit of all such courts as established their authority to naturalize aliens entertaining naturalization proceedings under the new law.

The following table shows the total naturalization supplies issued during the nine months of the fiscal year. The declarations of intention were furnished in triplicate and the petitions for naturalization and the certificates of naturalization in duplicate form:

Total number of clerks supplied	1,879
Declarations of intention furnished	138,500
Petitions for naturalization furnished	66,000
Certificates of naturalization furnished (2,941 books)	37,645
All other miscellaneous forms furnished	334,000
Total	576,145
Record books for declarations of intention furnished	2,115
Record books for petitions for naturalization furnished	1,989
Total	4,104

CHARACTER OF WORK SINCE SEPTEMBER 27, 1906.

Since the law became operative the bulk of the work of the division, besides that of receiving and preparing the correspondence, organization of filing and accounting systems, and adjusting the burden with a view to secure the best results with the minimum expenditure of time and labor, has been the examination of the duplicate declarations, petitions, and certificates transmitted to it by clerks of courts. These papers, especially the petitions, are very elaborate in detail and constitute a wide departure from the lax naturalization proceedings in operation heretofore. In the examination a large majority of them was found to be so defective as to require their return to the clerks of courts for correction, accompanied by detailed statements of defects with request for correction, both of the original and the duplicate, as well as the triplicates of declarations, and transmittal of the duplicates so corrected for the division's files. This work shows some diminution as the clerks become familiar with the new law, but as there are frequent changes in the office of clerk of court, by popular election, it must to a considerable extent be a part of the permanent work of the division. Both because of the serious consequences of the loss of a petition or certificate and to insure against depending upon memory as to the transmission of such papers, it is necessary to require that mail packages containing them shall be registered.

On April 1, a record of the correspondence was established and the accompanying table will show the work of the division for three months of the fiscal year. No record was previously kept because of the insufficiency of clerical help before that date.

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Month.	Incoming mail.			Outgoing mail.		
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Total.	Letters.	Documents.	Total.
April	1,014	3,338	4,352	5,879	295	6,174
May	925	2,859	3,784	5,207	278	5,485
June	850	3,073	3,923	4,351	348	4,699
Total	2,789	9,270	12,059	15,437	921	16,358
Average per working day	36+	120+	157−	200+	12−	212−

The foregoing correspondence consists of notices to United States attorneys of dates set for hearings of petitions, letters to verify the publication by the clerks of courts of such hearings as required by law, letters construing the provisions of the law for general correspondents, clerks of courts, United States attorneys, and judicial officers. It is impossible to give within the brief compass of this report anything more than a mere outline of the wide range of inquiries addressed to the division in reference to public lands claims, to derivative citizenship, to the naturalization of the widows and minor children of deceased declarants, to naturalization by marriage, to the right of protection abroad, to the cases of seamen, soldiers, or marines, and the countless questions arising out of all of them, according to the variety of their attendant circumstances. There is no reason to suppose that this character of the work devolving upon the division will grow less in amount, and as the individual rights to be ascertained are extensive in character and importance it is believed that all such inquiries are entitled to well-considered and immediate replies.

OFFICIAL FORCE OF THE DIVISION.

Since October, 1906, the pressure of increased work has from time to time necessitated various additions to the official force of the division, which were essential to dispose promptly of the ever-increasing volume of business. It is believed that with the clerical force, as now organized, and such additions as will be recommended in the estimates for the ensuing year, the work so far undertaken can be disposed of promptly. There should, however, be assigned one or more clerks, as may be required, to compile tables showing the nationalities of the various aliens who are granted the rights of American citizenship, in addition to the data regarding naturalizations shown in the tabulated statement under the heading "Work of courts." Such information can not fail to be of practical value for comparison with the tables of nationalities of aliens emigrating to this country reported annually by the Bureau.

On the 30th of June, 1907, following was the classification of the personnel of the division: Chief of division, assistant chief of division, 2 clerks of class 4; 2 clerks of class 3; 4 clerks of class 2; 6 clerks of class 1; 4 clerks, at $1,000 each; 1 copyist, at $900; 1 messenger; 1 assistant messenger. These clerks have been carefully selected from other branches of the public service, strictly and exclusively in accordance with the merit system, as shown by their capabilities in the performance of the duties assigned to them in the branches in which they have been employed. Increases in compensation have been granted only after demonstration of their success in the work of the division. The result of this policy has been alike gratifying to the division and creditable to the appointees.

WORK OF COURTS.

Herewith is presented in tabulated form a report of the work of the courts during the nine months of the fiscal year, since the new law became effective:

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Declarations of Intention and Petitions for Naturalization Filed, and Certificates of Naturalization Issued and Denied, Nine Months ended June 30, 1907, by States.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION FILED.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Total.		
	Federal.	State.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.
Alabama	2	15	17	10	22	32	35	122	157	40	25	65	85	169	254
Alaska	5		5	17		17	20		20	50		50	87		87
Arizona	3	9	12	16	35	51	19	25	44	5	25	30	40	85	125
Arkansas	7	27	34	1	3	4	18	6	24	8	6	14	27	15	42
California	4	55	59	135	1,360	1,495	68	1,841	1,909	60	1,863	1,923	263	5,064	5,327
Colorado	2	52	54	33	82	115	19	310	329	40	280	320	92	672	764
Connecticut	2	9	11	53	279	332	31	224	255	39	295	334	123	798	921
Delaware	1	3	4	30	8	38	39	1	40	39	7	46	108	16	124
District of Columbia	1		1	44		44	65		65	96		96	205		205
Florida	4	17	21	22	16	38	47	16	63	53	17	70	122	49	171
Georgia	6	7	13	7	3	10	9	6	15	11	18	29	27	27	54
Hawaii	1	6	7	13	2	15	7	4	11	25	10	35	45	16	61
Idaho	3	23	26	4	146	150	3	243	246	2	314	316	9	703	712
Illinois	4	90	94	50	1,107	1,157	116	1,742	1,858	98	2,153	2,251	264	5,002	5,266
Indiana	4	62	66	55	972	1,027	4	59	63	51	54	105	110	1,085	1,195
Indian Territory	28		28	18		18	19		19	27		27	64		64
Iowa		99	99		357	357		447	447		271	271		1,075	1,075
Kansas		95	95		211	211		165	165		169	169		545	545
Kentucky	2	32	34	7	8	15	8	11	19	12	11	23	27	30	57
Louisiana	4	12	16	34	8	42	66	8	74	86	4	90	186	20	206
Maine	1	15	16	31	23	54	38	42	80	52	44	96	121	109	230
Maryland	1	18	19	66	225	291	45	138	183	83	169	252	194	532	726
Massachusetts	2	14	16	1,054	323	1,377	1,113	362	1,475	1,285	704	1,989	3,452	1,389	4,841
Michigan	3	84	87		542	542	5	608	613	2	535	537	7	1,685	1,692
Minnesota	12	82	94	152	725	877	138	749	887	149	949	1,098	439	2,423	2,862
Mississippi	4	19	23	5	2	7	8	12	20	10	9	19	23	23	46
Missouri	6	67	73	150	39	189	287	59	346	512	79	591	949	177	1,126
Montana	2	27	29		282	282	2	189	191	1	317	318	3	788	791
Nebraska	2	75	77	2	230	232	1	282	283	1	229	230	4	741	745
Nevada	1	10	11	3	27	30	1	86	87	6	130	136	10	243	253
New Hampshire	1	10	11	2	51	53		41	41		58	58	2	150	151
New Jersey	1	21	22	8	708	716	3	847	850	4	1,006	1,010	15	2,561	2,579
New Mexico	3	a5	8	16	a14	30	20	a17	37	15	a9	24	51	a40	92
New York	5	60	65	4,356	1,193	5,549	3,877	2,024	5,901	4,009	3,433	7,442	12,242	6,650	18,892
North Carolina	1	8	9	1	7	8	1	6	7	5	5	10	7	18	25
North Dakota	3	40	43	49	874	923	93	513	606	172	1,001	1,173	314	2,388	2,702
Ohio	2	71	73	111	468	579	70	383	453	132	597	729	313	1,448	1,761
Oklahoma	22		22	49		49	55		55	30		30	134		134

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Oregon	2	32	34	3	244	247	6	296	302	5	358	363	14	898	912
Pennsylvania	5	57	62	1,801	582	2,383	1,932	516	2,448	2,137	603	2,740	5,870	1,701	7,571
Rhode Island	1		1	141		141	189		189	265		265	595		595
South Carolina	2	4	6	3		3	14		14	15		15	32		32
South Dakota	1	50	51	5	252	257	3	330	333	2	388	390	10	970	980
Tennessee	4	8	12		2	2	15		15	20		20	35	2	37
Texas	15	91	106	30	160	190	64	163	227	49	156	205	143	479	622
Utah	1	26	27	1	29	30		114	114	6	131	137	7	274	281
Vermont		10	10		6	6		20	20		22	22		48	48
Virginia	4	22	26	43	15	58	69	29	98	34	21	55	146	65	211
Washington	5	37	42	60	769	829	47	799	846	134	716	850	241	2,284	2,525
West Virginia	4	19	23	4	21	25	5	25	30	10	38	48	19	84	103
Wisconsin	1	70	71	43	424	467	53	584	637	78	527	605	174	1,535	1,709
Wyoming	1	13	14		33	33	11	38	49	5	71	76	16	142	158

PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED.

Alabama	2	15	17	2	11	13	6	17	23	4	8	12	12	36	48
Alaska	5		5	6		6	4		4	9		9	19		19
Arizona	3	9	12	8	9	17	1	9	10	4	14	18	13	32	45
Arkansas	7	27	34	3	1	4	9	1	10	5	8	13	17	10	27
California	4	55	59	15	124	139	6	266	272	12	357	369	33	747	780
Colorado	2	52	54	4	68	72	2	112	114	3	105	108	9	285	294
Connecticut	2	9	11	24	93	117	3	53	56	5	59	64	32	205	237
Delaware	1	3	4	17	9	26	3		3	8	1	9	28	10	38
District of Columbia	1		1	15		15	23		23	27		27	65		65
Florida	4	17	21	8	2	10	12	2	14	10	7	17	30	11	41
Georgia	6	7	13	5		5	5	1	6	2	6	8	12	7	19
Hawaii	1	6	7				5	1	6	2	2	4	7	3	10
Idaho	3	23	26		67	67		49	49	2	67	69	2	183	185
Illinois	4	90	94	20	215	235	23	479	502	17	423	440	60	1,117	1,177
Indiana	4	62	66		40	40		34	34		31	31		105	105
Indian Territory	28		28	16		16	17		17	13		13	46		46
Iowa		99	99		121	121		143	143		111	111		375	375
Kansas		95	95		197	197		121	121		97	97		415	415
Kentucky	2	32	34	3		3	1	3	4	1	4	5	5	7	12
Louisiana	4	12	16	13		13	11	4	15	12	2	14	36	6	42
Maine	1	15	16	7	27	34	9	12	21	7	37	44	23	76	99
Maryland	1	18	19	33	49	82	18	38	56	23	40	63	74	127	201
Massachusetts	2	14	16	206	72	278	209	105	314	228	198	426	643	375	1,018
Michigan	3	84	87		277	277	1	309	310	2	324	326	3	910	913
Minnesota	12	82	94	21	207	228	38	336	374	44	349	393	103	892	995
Mississippi	4	19	23					5	5		2	2		7	7
Missouri	6	67	73	9	17	26	46	11	57	52	14	66	107	42	149
Montana	2	27	29		106	106	2	81	83		123	123	2	310	312
Nebraska	2	75	77	1	289	290		161	161		179	179	1	629	630
Nevada	1	10	11		1	1		6	6		11	11		18	18
New Hampshire	1	10	11		14	14		20	20		30	30		64	64

[a] Territorial.

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DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED, AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED AND DENIED NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907, BY STATES—Continued.

PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED—Continued.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Total.		
	Federal.	State.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.	In Federal courts.	In State courts.	Total.
New Jersey	1	21	22		192	192	2	260	262		342	342	2	794	796
New Mexico	3	a 5	8		a 6	6	6	a 1	7	6	a 9	15	12	a 16	28
New York	5	60	65	559	299	858	723	741	1,464	956	1,194	2,150	2,238	2,234	4,472
North Carolina	1	8	9		1	1		2	2	2		2	2	3	5
North Dakota	3	40	43	4	319	323	1	435	436		486	486	5	1,240	1,245
Ohio	2	71	73	10	74	84	10	96	106	25	212	237	45	382	427
Oklahoma	22		22	93		93	87		87	80		80	260		260
Oregon	2	32	34	5	84	89	10	79	89	16	87	103	31	250	281
Pennsylvania	5	57	62	749	137	886	451	246	697	523	162	685	1,723	545	2,268
Rhode Island	1		1	44		44	69		69	145		145	258		258
South Carolina	2	4	6	2		2	1		1	3		3	6		6
South Dakota	1	50	51	3	103	106	4	178	182		111	111	7	392	399
Tennessee	4	8	12					1	1	6	1	7	6	2	8
Texas	15	91	106	8	97	105	5	84	89	22	59	81	35	240	275
Utah	1	26	27		5	5		21	21	1	30	31	1	56	57
Vermont		10	10					10	10		14	14		24	24
Virginia	4	22	26	7	4	11	9	5	14	13	3	16	29	12	41
Washington	5	37	42	27	262	289	26	242	268	44	204	248	97	708	805
West Virginia	4	19	23		2	2		11	11		9	9		22	22
Wisconsin	1	70	71	5	150	155	12	193	205	49	246	295	66	589	655
Wyoming	1	13	14		16	16	2	28	30	1	37	38	3	81	84

a Territorial.

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State or Territory.	Number of courts.			Certificates issuep.									Certificates denied.		
				Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Total.					
	Federal.	State.	Total.	By Federal courts.	By State courts.	Total.	By Federal courts.	By State courts.	Total.	By Federal courts.	By State courts.	Total.	By Federal courts.	By State courts.	Total.
Alabama	2	15	17		8	8	4	5	9	4	13	17			
Alaska	5		5	3		3	5		5	8		8			
Arizona	3	9	12	3	1	4	2	3	5	5	4	9		3	3
Arkansas	7	27	34	3		3	4		4	7		7			
California	4	55	59	7	33	40	7	125	132	14	158	172	4	29	33
Colorado	2	52	54	3	33	36	2	62	64	5	95	100		6	6
Connecticut	2	9	11	18	56	74	5	34	39	23	90	113	1	6	7
Delaware	1	3	4	15		15	1	7	8	16	7	23			
District of Columbia	1		1	7		7	14		14	21		21	4		4
Florida	4	17	21	5		5	9		9	14		14			
Georgia	6	7	13	1		1	2	1	3	3	1	4			
Hawaii	1	6	7		2	2	3		3	3	2	5			
Idaho	3	23	26		10	10		63	63		73	73		3	3
Illinois	4	90	94	9	95	104	10	316	326	19	411	430		9	9
Indiana	4	62	66		20	20		32	32		52	52		1	1
Indian Territory	28		28	13		13	12		12	25		25	1		1
Iowa		99	99		66	66		49	49		115	115		8	8
Kansas		95	95		106	106		100	100		206	206		5	5
Kentucky	2	32	34	2		2				2		2	1	1	2
Louisiana	4	12	16	10		10	7		7	17		17			
Maine	1	15	16	2	11	13	5	3	8	7	14	21			
Maryland	1	18	19	15	28	43	27	28	55	42	56	98		6	6
Massachusetts	2	14	16	130	23	153	180	50	230	310	73	383	9	3	12
Michigan	3	84	87		124	124		175	175		299	299		5	5
Minnesota	12	82	94	15	70	85	29	216	245	44	286	330		11	11
Mississippi	4	19	23		2	2		1	1		3	3			
Missouri	6	67	73	5	6	11	45	15	60	50	21	71			
Montana	2	27	29		45	45	1	61	62	1	106	107		6	6
Nebraska	2	75	77		179	179		141	141		320	320		3	3
Nevada	1	10	11					3	3		3	3			
New Hampshire	1	10	11		7	7		13	13		20	20			
New Jersey	1	21	22		44	44		191	191		235	235		2	2
New Mexico	3	a 5	8		a 3	3	2	a 1	3	2	a 4	6			
New York	5	60	65	231	314	545	411	614	1,025	642	928	1,570	14	34	48
North Carolina	1	8	9					2	2		2	2			
North Dakota	3	40	43	1	134	135	1	349	350	2	483	485		2	2
Ohio	2	71	73	8	20	28	7	72	79	15	92	107		5	5
Oklahoma	22		22	10		10	89		89	99		99	5		5
Oregon	2	32	34	1	32	33	12	81	93	13	113	126		3	3
Pennsylvania	5	57	62	556	49	605	338	83	421	894	132	1,026	17	3	20

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DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED, AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED AND DENIED NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907, BY STATES—Continued.

CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED AND DENIED—Continued.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			Certificates issued.									Certificates denied.		
				Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Total.					
	Federal.	State.	Total.	By Federal courts.	By State courts.	Total.	By Federal courts.	By State courts.	Total.	By Federal courts.	By State courts.	Total.	By Federal courts.	By State courts.	Total.
Rhode Island	1		1	32		32	49		49	81		81			
South Dakota	1	50	51	1	57	58	3	125	128	4	182	186		5	5
Texas	15	91	106		29	29	11	79	90	11	108	119		3	3
Utah	1	26	27		1	1		11	11		12	12		3	3
Vermont		10	10					6	6		6	6			
Virginia	4	22	26	5	1	6	3	5	8	8	6	14			
Washington	5	37	42	7	138	145	19	183	202	26	321	347	1	20	21
West Virginia	4	19	23				2	3	5	2	3	5			
Wisconsin	1	70	71	3	60	63	4	165	169	7	225	232		7	7
Wyoming	1	13	14		3	3		6	6		9	9		1	1

RECAPITULATION.

	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Declarations of intention filed	21,627	23,260	27,797	72,684
Petitions for naturalization filed	5,719	6,884	8,199	20,802
Certificates of naturalization issued		2,931	4,804	7,735
Certificates of naturalization denied				250
Number of courts exercising jurisdiction:				
Federal				201
State				1,678
Total				1,879

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The data in the above table will repay careful study. They should, perhaps, but for the necessity of economizing space, have been presented in the form of several tables, so that certain important features could be presented separately.

The total number of courts which have issued naturalization papers is 1,879, of which 201 are Federal and 1,678 State or Territorial courts. In the States of Iowa, Kansas, and Vermont the Federal courts have transacted no naturalization business. In Rhode Island and South Carolina, on the other hand, there have been no transactions in the State courts.

In most of the States, especially in the West, the bulk of the business of naturalization has been confined to the State courts, as in Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Montana, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, California, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, and Kansas. This is also true of a few of the Eastern States, as Connecticut, Maryland, New Hampshire, and New Jersey. In those States, however, in which the great bulk of the naturalizations is conferred (New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts) the Federal courts are chiefly resorted to.

In New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts the distribution between these courts for the States named was as shown in the subjoined statement:

	Declarations filed.		Petitions filed.		Certificates issued.	
	Federal courts.	State courts.	Federal courts.	State courts.	Federal courts.	State courts.
New York	12,242	6,650	2,238	2,234	642	928
Pennsylvania	5,870	1,701	1,723	545	894	132
Massachusetts	3,452	1,389	643	375	310	73

How far these variations in the custom of residents of different States in resorting to State or Federal tribunals are attributable to varying laxity or strictness of the courts in conforming to the requirements of the law, and how far to convenience of access to the courts, can only be determined by a study of local conditions. There can be no question, however, that in some, if not most, of the States the meagerness of the fees allowed to the clerks has deterred many State courts from assuming to naturalize aliens, who are thus constrained to resort to the United States courts, upon which the duty is obligatory. Some few of the State courts have, indeed, after being supplied with the official blank forms and copies of the law at their request, refused to entertain applications and returned the forms, in view of the inadequacy of the compensation, after learning the extent of the duties and the penalties for neglect imposed upon them. Others have never applied for the blanks, referring applicants for citizenship to the Federal courts. To the complaints that have been made against the law as a whole upon this ground it is a sufficient reply to suggest that the fees be enlarged so as to be more nearly compensatory for the amount and character of the work imposed upon clerks of courts and the risks incurred by them.

This situation has been further accentuated by the opinions of the legal authorities of some of the States which provide a fixed annual salary for the clerks of their courts, that the naturalization fees can not be retained by such clerks as compensation for the additional work required by the naturalization act, but must be accounted for to the State. In the State of Washington, where the State courts have been the chief resort of applicants for naturalization, a general fee bill became effective June 13, 1907, providing larger fees for naturalizing aliens than permitted by the Federal act and penalizing the collection of different fees. As the attorney-general of that State has advised the clerks of the State courts that the State law is the supreme authority for them, it is easy to see that they will soon cease to entertain applications for naturalization, leaving the burden of this work exclusively to the United States courts sitting in that State. Both for the public convenience of access to the means of securing citizenship and to relieve the Federal courts of the excessive burden which would interfere seriously with the prompt disposal of general litigation, it seems important to raise the scale of fees and to declare by legislation, as is a fact, that State courts and their clerks are, when engaged in administering the naturalization law, agencies exclusively of the Federal Government and as such amenable only to the laws of the United States. It may be conceded that the General Government has no power to impose with authority any duties upon tribunals which are the exclusive creations of the States. On the other hand, if such tribunals, with the tacit or expressed consent of the sovereignties to which they owe their existence, assume a permissive jurisdiction granted by the General Government, their exercise of it is bound strictly by the terms of the authority, equally with Federal courts.

For the first time in the annals of this country it is possible to state definitely the number of aliens who, in a given space of time, have been clothed with the privileges

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and responsibilities of American citizenship—a singular fact, and one which by itself vindicates the wisdom of the last Congress in passing the act of June 29, 1906. While it has been impossible heretofore to determine definitely the number annually added to the body politic by naturalization, many estimates have been made by persons who gave time and study to the subject, and the most reliable estimates indicate that about 100,000 per annum have been naturalized during the past few years. These figures seem rather conservative in view of the heavy immigration of aliens, the practical inducements to seek citizenship, such as the rights conferred under our public land laws, employment in State and Federal civil service, the activity of local political workers, and the extreme laxity, especially of minor courts.

Two results immediately ensued from the passage of the law. The first of these was an unprecedented activity in naturalizing aliens just before the new law became effective, and the second was a corresponding diminution in the flow of the tide toward the naturalization courts immediately thereafter.

During the nine months past but 7,735 aliens have been naturalized. That some care has been exercised by the courts appears from the fact that 250 petitions were denied. The total number of petitions filed during the same time was 20,802, leaving something less than two-thirds of the applications to be passed upon in the coming fiscal year. Of the total number of petitions for naturalization filed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, 67 were filed under the provisions of section 2166, Revised Statutes, and 11 under the act of July 26, 1894, chapter 165. Of declarations of intention, popularly known as "first papers," there were filed 72,864. A comparison of the figures for each of the quarters will show that the business, checked by the requirements of the new law, has grown steadily as the courts and the public became familiar with those requirements, and leads to the conclusion that the normal conditions will be resumed, as to the number of petitioners, within a year or two at most.

In the figures reported from Indiana a logical result is shown of the effect of the law in those States which permit aliens to vote who have merely taken out first papers, or declarations of intention. In the quarter ended December 31, 1906, a total of 1,027 aliens filed declarations in that State, while the next two quarters showed, respectively, but 63 and 105 declarants. Plainly the purpose of the provision of the new law which forbids the issuance of a certificate of naturalization within thirty days prior to the holding of a general election in any State or Territory is defeated in the State of Indiana, as it likewise is in the eight other States which confer the privilege of suffrage upon aliens. That corresponding figures as to the number of declarants are not reported from the other States does not imply that the same practice will not, when occasion seems to require it, prevail there. In at least one of such States it was announced by its attorney-general that the new act deprived the declarants of the right to vote.

CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES.

Section 15 of the new act imposes upon the United States attorneys the duty of entering a motion for the cancellation of a certificate of naturalization on sworn evidence of illegality or irregularity in its issuance. In many instances notification reaches the United States attorneys from other sources than the Division of Naturalization. Of these there is no record until the report is received from the clerk of the court, in accordance with the provisions of the act. Cases have been instituted at the request of the division, based chiefly upon the reports by the Bureau of Citizenship of the Department of State.

The subjoined table shows, by States, the number of cases instituted under section 15 of the act of June 29, 1906, for cancellation of certificates of naturalization, the number of certificates canceled, and the number pending before the courts during the first nine months of the operation of the law, as shown by the records of this division:

State.	Cases.	Certificates canceled.	Cases pending.	State.	Cases.	Certificates canceled.	Cases pending.
Alabama	1		1	Minnesota	1	1	
California	2	1	1	Missouri	1		1
Colorado	2	2		Montana	2	1	1
Connecticut	5	2	3	Nebraska	1	1	
Georgia	1		1	New Jersey	1	1	
Illinois	26	13	13	New York	60	48	12
Indiana	1		1	Ohio	7	2	5
Iowa	1	1		Pennsylvania	20	10	10
Kentucky	1		1	Texas	1		1
Louisiana	1		1	Virginia	2	1	1
Massachusetts	3	2	1				
Michigan	3		3	Total	143	86	57

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FIELD SERVICE.

The experience of the division for the past nine months has shown conclusively, both as a measure of economy and of efficiency, that there should be appointed for service throughout the United States outside of Washington a corps of examiners. Even if it were in agreement with the practice in the Department of Justice to engage in the work, through the various United States attorneys and their assistants, of collecting evidence in behalf of the Government for use in cases in which the latter is a party, which it is not, such a plan is both cumbrous and expensive. The duties of the United States attorneys are already largely increased by the court work imposed upon them by the new act, not alone in appearing in naturalization proceedings to cross-examine petitioners and their witnesses, but also in the preparation and conduct of proceedings to cancel certificates under the provisions of section 15. They can not, in justice to other duties required of them, undertake themselves to make such an investigation of each case as would supply a basis for successful cross-examination. To employ assistant attorneys for this purpose would be to incur the expense of professional agents to accomplish what can be equally well done by nonprofessional, and therefore less highly salaried, examiners.

It might seem that the cross-examination provided for by the act would be sufficient protection to the Government against fraud and misrepresentation, but, waiving the ineffectiveness of such a means of detecting falsehood in the absence of a prior investigation, the consumption of the time of the court and the consequent delay in other pending litigation by prolix cross-examination to discover thereby some theretofore unknown or unsuspected defect in a petition complete upon its face, should be sufficient to condemn an exclusive reliance upon cross-examination. Though the employment of examiners is held to be objectionable on the score of expense, it must be conceded that it is much less so than the delay of the business of the courts. Doubtless a great majority of the cases would be shown to be unobjectionable, if given prior investigation, and petitioners in such cases could be promptly admitted and the time of the United States attorneys and the courts could be concentrated on the relatively small number of defective petitions, with the further advantage that the defects in these could be immediately developed without consuming time and labor upon other points of the petitions. It is not extravagant to say that unless a prior examination is made the new law will soon become not merely ineffective, but as well a nuisance both to the courts and to the public, and that, in the judgment of the division, the success of this reform in our naturalization laws turns upon the effective use by examiners of the ninety days' interval between the filing and the hearing of the petitions.

If the employment of examiners is opposed on the score of cost, it is replied that a similar objection lies against any undertaking. Each one of more than a million alien immigrants, and many witnesses who appear for them, are examined, simply to determine their provisional right to land on our soil. Is it not at least equally the part of prudence to examine the one-tenth of that number applying for naturalization before admitting them to the high and unconditional status of citizens? There is furthermore the need of such examiners to investigate alleged fraudulently obtained certificates, not only to establish the existence of fraud or irregularity but also to protect those who have complied with the law in good faith and honesty from the expense and mortification of defending their rights from unfounded or malicious assaults.

In this connection it is suggested that the increase of the fees sufficiently to furnish clerks of courts a fair compensation for their labor and responsibility, as already advised, would also furnish means to pay the salaries and expenses of examiners, thus making the entire service self-supporting. It now costs $5 for any alien to land in this country. Is it unreasonable to require of him $10 payable in installments extending from two to seven years for the privilege of becoming an American citizen, considering the cost of the administrative and court proceedings to protect the United States from fraud and himself from the effects of his ignorance or the fraud of others? This was the sum recommended two years since by the President's commission, carefully estimated to make the service self-supporting and relieve the American people of the burden of such costs.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Although the better plan is to await the benefit of continued experience of the operation of a law, and not hastily to amend it, yet there are some features of the act of June 29, 1906, that from present experience too obviously require amendatory legislation to justify further delay.

Far the most important requirement is legislation giving specifically a right of appeal or recourse by writ of error from the decisions in naturalization cases by courts of origi-

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nal jurisdiction. Such a provision was recommended by the President's commission in 1905, but was omitted from the act, possibly as an indication that in the judgment of Congress such a right already existed under the general statutory provisions regarding appeals and writs of error. Whatever may have been the reason, the necessity for an opportunity to review and harmonize authoritatively the conflicting views of the various courts of first instance is too important and too obvious to justify the continuance of any doubt or uncertainty on the point. Instances have not been wanting of direct conflict between these courts on various questions of law. Some courts in direct violation of the express terms of the law have entertained the petitions of aliens and granted certificates within a few days after the petitions were filed. Some have apparently construed section 2169 of the Revised Statutes to mean that only Chinese, or "Mongolians," are excluded from naturalization, and that all other races are eligible. Some have leaned far in the opposite direction. This results in an uncertainty as to the law that is embarassing, both to the administrative officers and the courts themselves. It is to be remembered, too, that for many years the naturalization of aliens has been accomplished without any of the accompaniments of dignity which naturally befit the act of bestowing such important rights, and that many of the courts have from long-continued practice come to regard the function lightly and to bestow citizenship with less regard to the evidence of fitness and the requirements of the law than they would bestow upon litigation involving the most trivial property or personal right. The sole consideration has been, in many courts, to dispose of such petitions in the easiest and most expeditious way. Even now some of the judges have intimated that they do not propose to have the time of the courts consumed by too free an exercise by the Government of its right of cross-examination, the implication of the triviality of naturalization as compared with other business before these tribunals being too plain to necessitate explicit statement that the court so thinks. The obvious and only means of putting an end to such views and practices is to provide for a review of the cases by a court of final resort. The fact that the Government has such a right will to a large extent obviate the occasion to use it, except upon constructions of the law.

An alien is now apparently permitted to file his declaration of intention if he has reached his eighteenth year, and two years thereafter, if then a resident of the United States for the preceding five years, to become a citizen by naturalization. He has therefore the advantage over honorably discharged sailors of the Navy, marines, and soldiers, in whose behalf special exceptions are made, for these must have attained the age of 21 before naturalization.

In view of the general terms of the recent act, sections 2166 and 2174 of the Revised Statutes, and the legislation in regard to seamen in the Navy and marines, these should be amended so as to show definitely how much of such requirements shall be waived, especially in regard to residence within the United States and within the State where the petition is to be filed, so as to allow beneficiaries of such special enactments to become citizens on such terms as it is intended to offer them, as well as to remove the doubts which now embarrass the clerks of courts and administrative officers.

Another defect in the law has been developed in the construction by the Comptroller of the Treasury of the following words from the last paragraph of section 13:

"In case the clerk of any court collects fees in excess of the sum of six thousand dollars in any one year, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may allow to such clerk from the money which the United States shall receive additional compensation for the employment of additional clerical assistance, but for no other purpose, if in the opinion of the said Secretary the business of such clerk warrants such allowance."

In response to queries, the Comptroller holds that no allowance may be made, under the foregoing terms, in anticipation of needed additional clerical assistance, and that, in consequence of the terms of prohibition in the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 560), no allowance may be made to reimburse clerks for payment for such additional clerical assistance already employed, since all collections must be turned into the Treasury, whence it can be drawn only in consequence of an express appropriation act. This view annuls the provisions quoted and tends to place clerks of courts still more in an attitude of resistance to the performance of duties imposed by the naturalization law, and demonstrates the importance of appropriate amendatory legislation. It will not occasion surprise, in view of what has already been said in discussing the subject of fees, that complaints have been received from applicants that they are turned away, even from Federal courts, day after day. As the opinion of the Comptroller becomes known, more will be refused the chance to file their papers, since it is hardly reasonable to assume that the clerks will employ, at their own cost and without chance of reimbursement, the additional clerical help to prepare cases filed after the collections have aggregated $6,000 in any year, or to expedite the current business at any time so that the clerks will reach the maximum collections before the year is out,

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and thereafter be put to the alternative of refusing to file naturalization papers or of paying for the clerical work required.

There are other amendments that might be suggested, but it is deemed best not to urge them, as the ones above urged are so indispensable and just that their enactment should not be hazarded by coupling with them others as to the merits of which there might be ground for reasonable doubt.

FINANCIAL

Attached hereto is a statement showing the total amount of disbursements from the appropriation of $100,000 for the enforcement of the law during the initial year and the principal items of expenditure. While there may be some few outstanding accounts to settle, they will not materially alter the sum total as given.

Salaries of employees	$18,039.12	Advertising	$99.60
Expenses investigations, traveling, and per diem	357.38	Telegraph service	40.91
Office rent	2,333.31	Telephone service	1.69
Material, blanks, etc	4,780.12	Total	29,243.18
Office furniture and supplies	3,591.05		

Deducting this amount from the $100,000 appropriation, there is left unexpended, and thus restored to the Treasury, a balance of $70,756.82. That the balance is so large is due not alone to economical methods of administration, but also to the fact that, as soon as it became apparent that the last Congress would decline to make any appropriation under the control of this Department for service in the field, outside of Washington, for the ensuing fiscal year, the design of appointing examiners to prepare cases before the hearing of petitioners in open court and thus save the time of the courts and protect the Government from imposition was abandoned. As to the importance of such a service, the views of the division have already been expressed in this report. Had that purpose been put into effect, it is safe to say that the unexpended balance, after payment of salaries and expenses, would have been very small, if the entire appropriation had not been consumed.

As indicative of the self-sustaining possibilities of the service, even at the present low rate of fees and with the very small amount of business transacted by the courts, it is interesting to compare the outlay of $29,243.18 during the past nine months with the collections for the corresponding period, $65,129. The actual result is thus that the Government has operated the new law at a profit of $35,885.82. In other words, the income has been more than double the expense incurred—as a result of omitting the investigation of petitions prior to hearings in court.

CONCLUSION.

It would be premature, even if such a course were in good taste, to indulge in self-congratulation at the results thus far attained in reducing the notorious and long-continued abuses in conferring citizenship by naturalization. That something has been accomplished in that direction is palpable from at least two circumstances—first, the greatly reduced number of naturalizations, and, second, the high grade of the petitioners, as stated by the United States attorneys, and partly shown by the small proportion of denials. The number of cancellations, secured or pending, of certificates improperly issued is another evidence of the practical value of the new law as a reform measure.

It may be anticipated, however, that when the shock of the novelty and the supposed difficulties of the present system of naturalization have, by familiarity with its provisions, ceased to loom so large in the public mind the tide of petitions will flow again in larger volume and efforts successful heretofore will again be resorted to as a means for securing the material advantages of appointments in the civil service, title to public lands, protection in foreign countries, the considerations that induce a thriftily cast ballot, and others. The law gives the opportunity to detect and defeat the designs of those who are unworthy or legally incapable of becoming naturalized citizens in the interval of ninety days which must elapse after the filing of a petition before it can be heard. Doubtless Congress will make suitable and adequate provision to enable the Government to avail itself of this opportunity, so that it may be able not only to remedy the faults of the old system but prevent their repetition in the future.

Respectfully,

RICHD. K. CAMPBELL,
Chief, Division of Naturalization.

Hon. F. P. SARGENT,
Commissioner-General of Immigration.

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IV. THE BUREAU AT WASHINGTON.

As in its former reports the Bureau had not undertaken to describe with any particularity or detail the functions performed by its official force located in the Department at Washington, but had practically restricted itself to a description of the results attained by the service in general, it was thought expedient to furnish in the report for the fiscal year 1906 full information with regard to its origin and duties, the work performed during the preceding year, the methods pursued, and the personnel of the force employed at the headquarters of the service. To repeat all, or even a considerable part, of what was then said would be both tiresome and useless. For so much thereof as was descriptive in character reference can readily be had to the said report. With the object, however, of showing the growth in its duties during the past year, the following figures, covering items similar to those mentioned in subtitle 2 of this title in the report for 1906 (pp. 101–105), are given, a comparative arrangement being adopted for convenience. It should be borne in mind that these figures are exclusive of the operations of the Division of Naturalization, for data concerning which reference should be had to the preceding title hereof:

	1906	1907		1906	1907
Immigration appeals of aliens	3,886	2,637	Miscellaneous vouchers, pay rolls, head tax, and other accounts	15,000	17,872
Chinese appeals	221	163	Leaves of absence	3,000	3,200
Aliens arrested and deported	615	1,270	Requests for documents, etc	4,000	5,000
Authorizations hospital treatment	732	662	Chinese certificates of residence compared	1,120	1,158
Authorizations, expenditures, etc.	1,525	3,500	Outgoing communications	28,000	33,400
Contracts	500	450			

In addition to the above, under the provisions of Rule 42 of the Chinese Regulations, applications for certificates of residence have been considered and disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, in the manner indicated by the following table:

Cases pending	33	
Cases reopened	5	
Applications	176	
Total		214
Duplicate certificates of residence issued	139	
Applications denied	15	
Original certificates of residence found	2	
Applications dropped	38	
Applications pending	20	
Total		214

V. RECOMMENDATIONS.

Various suggestions and recommendations are contained in the preceding pages of this report, being in each instance advanced in connection with the treatment of the particular subject to which they apply, and several others which do not naturally fall into place in the text are inserted under this title.

The majority of the recommendations made in the report for 1906 had in contemplation the passage of additional legislation, and some

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of those suggestions were incorporated in the new act. Until a fair opportunity for testing the new provisions has been had, the Bureau would hesitate to make any extensive suggestions for additional legislation, and the recommendations concerning immigration proper contained herein relate more particularly to matters which can be arranged, if at all, independently of legislative action. It is apprehended that in some respects the new law will need amendments to harmonize it with more practical lines of administration, but, taken as a whole, it is doubtless a step in advance, and contains many features that will be found of exceeding great value to an efficient protection of the people of the United States against the vicious and diseased of foreign countries. A year's experience with its practical application will probably enable the Bureau to point with certainty to each provision that in any respect is lacking in the elements necessary to make it effective of its apparent intent. With regard to the Chinese exclusion laws, the recommendations herein advanced are principally of the same character as those which have been made for several years past. There has been no additional legislation on this subject, and the Bureau is emphatically of opinion that there should be, the reasons for that belief being explained under the appropriate subtitles of Title II, preceding.

There is inserted at this point, as being the most convenient, a discussion of what the Bureau regards as one of the most important questions now remaining open for consideration and betterment, with regard to the practical and just enforcement of the immigration laws in their chief function—the admission or exclusion of those seeking to enter. From its experience in administering the act of March 3, 1903, the Bureau is convinced that the chief factor in the system of administration provided by law is the board of special inquiry; and, with the extensive additions made by the new law to the excluded classes, and the material manner in which said law has broadened the functions and increased the power of the board, important as that body was before, it becomes doubly so. It is, therefore, more essential than ever that these boards shall be composed of men far above the average in capacity, intelligence, and experience. It is difficult to imagine a more serious duty than that assigned the members of such boards. They are continuously engaged in the rendering of judgments that affect the welfare of human beings, and that incidentally have an incalculable and indefinable but nevertheless essential bearing upon the future of the country itself; for the immigrant of to-day is the citizen of to-morrow, with all that the word "citizen" implies in this free country. Members of these boards should be men qualified by temperament and training for the weighing of evidence and the application of law to the varying circumstances constantly being brought out in the examinations they conduct; they should be men of judicial and discriminating mind, and of large and sympathetic heart—not that the Bureau has a particular quarrel with the boards now serving, which are composed of conscientious officials, doubtless the best material available under the existing order of things, but it believes the time has come when the standard should be raised to the highest point.

The first essential to the accomplishment of that end is to pay a salary commensurate with the magnitude and importance of the duties. A salary equal to that paid in other positions requiring the

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exercise of judicial functions should be fixed upon and the Bureau does not believe that $5,000 per annum is too much. A compensation as large or larger is generally paid the judges of our courts engaged in determining questions affecting persons and property—questions which in the average are no more grave than those that come before boards of special inquiry. With a salary commensurate with the position no difficulty should be encountered in securing the services of men of the requisite caliber and attainments. The arrangement above described should be applied at the larger ports, where there would be a constant demand for the services of boards. At the small ports the system now used could be continued, or perhaps that employed in England in enforcing the "aliens act" could be copied to advantage. That plan consists in the designation as board members of a certain number of men prominent in the community, it being understood that the appointment is one of honor and distinction and that a salary sufficient to compensate for the loss of time involved in the discharge of the duties of board members will be paid. When a vessel carrying aliens arrives the board is called together and sits until the cases of all the applicants have been disposed of. In England about $5 a sitting is paid these officials and it is considered a high compliment to be asked by the Government to sit as a member of the board. Our new immigration act makes the decision of a board of special inquiry final in a much larger class of cases than did former acts. With a system of appointing the boards that would give assurance of the placing thereon of men qualified to the highest degree for the discharge of the judicial functions of that body the Government could well afford to extend the power further in that respect, perhaps making the decision final in many, if not all, classes of cases.

The Bureau believes that the Immigration Service has now reached a stage in its development and expansion that calls for the appointment of a corps of special agents, to be attached to the office of the Secretary and to be charged with the duty of exercising functions similar to those of the special agents employed by the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with the enforcement of the customs laws. Such an arrangement would effect a close observation of the vast field service and would tend to a betterment of discipline and morale among the employees. The members of such a force could be kept in close touch with the rulings of the Bureau and Department in immigration and Chinese matters, and by traveling about would be made aware of the practices prevailing at the different ports and in the various districts, so that their employment would also tend to the production of uniform methods of administration.

As the tabular reiteration of the suggestions employed in the last report (pp. 105–107) was found convenient and useful the same device is again adopted.

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IMMIGRATION.

Recommendation.	1906 report.	1907 report.
	Page.	*Page.*
1. That legislation be adopted to check violations of the immigration laws by professed seamen; penalizing shipmasters for signing other than bona fide seamen on their crew lists; requiring them to notify immigration officers of the arrival of vessels with aliens in the crew and to prevent the escape into the United States of any member of such crew declared by the immigration officers to be inadmissible	57	57
2. That Public Health and Marine-Hospital surgeons be stationed at the principal foreign ports of embarkation to examine all aliens applying for passage to the United States and thus aid in the prevention of the sale of passage to any who, under the United States immigration laws, can not be permitted to enter this country	63-64	62-63
3. That arrangements be made under which a corps of Government surgeons can be detailed for duty on the larger vessels engaged in transporting aliens to this country, with the object of observing the steerage passengers on the voyage over, thus gaining an accurate knowledge as to their physical and, particularly, their mental condition		62-63
4. That arrangements be made for placing on board a number of the large trans-Atlantic liners female inspectors, thoroughly qualified and equipped with a knowledge of foreign languages, charged with the duty of intermingling with the female steerage passengers and making their acquaintance, the object being thus to assist in preventing the importation of women for immoral purposes		63-64
5. That a comprehensive digest of the immigration law be published in the principal foreign languages and extensively distributed abroad, for the purpose of educating foreign peoples concerning the difficulties which are placed in the way of undesirable immigration to the United States	64	64-65
6. That, either by the adoption of additional legislation or by international agreement, an arrangement be perfected by which the detection of members of the criminal class may be assured—preferably a requirement that, as a prerequisite to examination, aliens shall present passports granted to them by their own governments		64
7. That an international conference on emigration and immigration, for the holding of which provision is made in the new immigration act, be called at the earliest practicable date	61	61-62
8. That a treaty be negotiated with Mexico under which an arrangement concerning immigration through that country and over its transportation companies may be controlled, similar to the agreement now existing with the Canadian steamship and railroad companies		72-73
9. That if suggestion 8 can not be carried out the Mexican border be closed to all aliens except citizens and bona fide residents of Mexico	69	72
10. That, by legislation and treaty, arrangements be perfected for the mutual enforcement in this country and Canada of the immigration laws of each, so that neither country, in administering its own laws, need run counter to the statutes of the other		71
11. That the standard of efficiency and experience as to members of boards of special inquiry be raised; that as a preliminary step thereto the salary of the members of the boards stationed at the large ports be fixed at $5,000 per annum, and that at the smaller ports the present system of detailing inspectors for duty on boards of special inquiry be continued, or else be substituted with the plan now employed in England under the British alien's act		127-128
12. That there be established in the Office of the Secretary a division of special agents to be charged with duties affecting the immigration service, similar to those now performed by the special agents attached to the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the customs laws		128
13 That immigrant stations be erected at Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, three appropriations of $250,000 each to be made to provide for the starting of the work	71	78-79
14. That appropriations be made for certain improvements emphatically demanded by existing conditions at Ellis Island, notably the construction of a new ferryboat, of a new refrigerating plant, the dredging of a part of the harbor, the rehabilitation of the water-supply system, and the completion of hospital quarters already under construction, and building of additional quarters	69-71	76-78
15. That appropriations be made for the completion of the Angel Island immigrant station at San Francisco and for the purchase or construction of a ferryboat and of a boarding cutter for use at the same port		79-80
16. That an appropriation of $5,000 be made with which to provide hospital accommodations at Honolulu		80

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CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Recommendation.	1906 report.	1907 report.
	Page.	*Page.*
1. Congress having, in making the last appropriation for the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws, stipulated that the amount so expended shall be drawn from the immigrant fund, it is recommended that when the next appropriation is made the language thereof be such as to authorize the payment of all expenses incident to the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws from the same appropriation and in the same manner as the expenses of regulating immigration, and that the designation of all Chinese inspectors be changed to immigrant inspectors, the object being to effectuate a complete combination of the two branches of the service, which would conduce greatly to the economy and efficiency of administration, as well as remove some real and imaginary causes for complaint	77-78	
2. That section 6 of the act approved July 5, 1884, be amended so as to authorize the stationing in China of officers directly responsible to the Department of Commerce and Labor to discharge the duty of investigating and approving certificates issued by the Chinese Government to members of the exempt classes, such officers to be attached to the United States consulates	83-85	100
3. That a provision be incorporated in the exclusion laws under which the minor children of domiciled members of the exempt classes may be admitted to the United States solely for the purpose of joining their parent or parents and for engagement in the exempt pursuits, the purpose being to prevent the introduction and residence here of members of the laboring class who secure admission as minor children	86	102
4. That all restrictions on the departure and return of registered Chinese laborers be removed, so that such persons may leave and reenter the United States merely upon establishing their identity	86-87	102-103
5. That all Chinese now in the United States be registered, under a complete and detailed plan, irrespective of whether they registered under the acts of 1892 and 1893	87-88	103-104
6. That the method of arresting and deporting Chinese found unlawfully in the United States be changed so as to correspond with the plan now so successfully operated with regard to aliens of all other races	88	104
7. That the system for identifying members of the exempt classes in this country, outlined in "Rule 59" of the regulations of May, 1905, be readopted and put into operation	88-89	104-106
8. That the provisions of law regarding Chinese seamen be so amended as to attach a definitely fixed severe penalty to the permitting of the landing of such seamen, irrespective of whether the officers of a vessel connive in the landing, a more severe penalty being provided in case of connivance upon their part	93	109
9. That appropriate legislation be passed to remove all doubt with regard to how the deck of an American vessel is to be considered under the Chinese-exclusion and alien contract-labor laws	93	109
10. That a treaty be negotiated with China under which the entire exclusion policy will be revolutionized, by providing that China shall keep the coolie class from migrating to this country and issue passports only to members of other classes		91-93
11. That legislation be passed fixing a definite rule of evidence to apply to the cases of persons of the Chinese race who apply for admission to the United States on the ground that they were born in this country, requiring that the testimony of other persons than Chinese, or record evidence, or both, shall be submitted		107-108

NATURALIZATION.

1. That the naturalization laws be so amended as to give the Government the right of appeal from decisions granting citizenship to aliens, thus making it possible to bring about a more harmonious construction of the laws than is practicable in the absence of such right		123-124
2. That an amendment be made which will remedy the present possibility of an alien's becoming naturalized at the age of 20 years, inasmuch as honorably discharged sailors, marines, and soldiers (in whose behalf special exceptions otherwise are made) can not be naturalized until they reach the age of 21		124
3. That legislation be had which will harmonize the general terms of the recent naturalization act, sections 2166 and 2174, Revised Statutes, and existing provisions regarding alien seamen in the Navy and marines, and make plain what special concessions it is intended shall be made in favor of such persons when they apply for naturalization		124
4. That provision be made which will actually effect what was the apparent intent of the latter part of section 13 of the naturalization act, and make possible the employment of additional clerical assistance by the clerks of courts when the volume of the work requires it, the Comptroller of the Treasury having held that said provision in section 13 is inoperative		124-125

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VI. CONCLUSION.

Notwithstanding the enormous increase in the work of the Bureau, it is believed the contents of this report justify the assertion that such work has been well performed and that satisfactory results have been generally attained. This is due to the capacity, intelligence, and devotion to duty of the approximately 1,300 employees attached to the service at large and to the Bureau. This force of employees is efficiently and effectively organized under the control of commissioners of immigration, inspectors in charge, and other administrative officers; and the concerted, harmonious, and well-directed efforts of all have produced the results hereinbefore narrated. Full credit should be allowed each, from the highest in rank to the lowest. In commending its employees the Bureau is always careful not to omit the surgeons of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service who are detailed to the performance of very important duties in connection with the examination of aliens arriving at the ports of this country. They constitute a body of efficient, conscientious, and well-equipped professional men, and much credit is due them for the highly satisfactory manner in which they fill assignments that are often arduous and exacting.

In the light of the past and its accomplishments, the Bureau enters upon the new fiscal year with a confident hope, knowing that a continuance of the policies followed heretofore in the performance of the duties assigned it must result from year to year, indeed from month to month, in a nearer approach to the ideal; and that, therefore, it will be able to report each succeeding year more accomplished and less left undone than in the preceding.

Respectfully,

F. P. SARGENT,
Commissioner-General.

To Hon. OSCAR S. STRAUS,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR RELATING TO "IMMIGRATION" AND "NATURALIZATION."

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EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The following extracts relating to immigration and naturalization are taken from the Annual Report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for 1907:

IMMIGRATION.

The subject of immigration is naturally one that has advanced to a position of greater importance in this country than in any other country during modern times. Our growth from the beginning was due to the migration of peoples from the older nations of the world to this continent. During earlier ages migrations were due to different causes and were for different purposes than those which impelled the migration especially to our portion of the continent. Previous migrations were due principally to the spirit of conquest, and they were *en masse* and not individualistic. They were undertaken for the benefit of the state from which the migrants came, as in Roman times, and not for the benefit of the individual. The migrations were for conquest, for colonization, or for commerce—all undertaken under the patronage of the state from which the migrants came, and were sent or financed by the governments of such countries. This was true not only of Roman imperialistic expansion, but also of the Spanish conquests on this continent. A clear line of distinction must be drawn between this form of migration and that which is individualistic and properly termed immigration. Up to the close of the civil war all of our laws upon this subject were framed to encourage immigration. From that time on legislation was directed toward the elimination of undesirable immigration, principally criminals and paupers, who did not come to us of their own volition, but because their governments desired to be rid of them. Since the period above mentioned the laws that have been passed upon the subject, while in no way hostile to immigration as such, have proceeded upon the general policy of selection, thereby excluding more and more individuals coming under the general designation of "undesirable classes."

The act of February 20, 1907, has made some material changes, which are referred to in detail in the report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration.

The previous law and the administration thereof, probably due to oversight, made no provision for the exemption of diplomatic and consular officers and other officials duly accredited by their governments, together with their suites, coming to this country, from the requirements of that law. Some of these officials very properly ob-

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jected and felt irritated because they were subjected, by the masters or commanding officers of steamers on which they arrived, to questions that aliens are required under the regulations to answer in order to complete the ships' manifests. Accordingly, on January 11 and February 4, 1907, I issued orders exempting the officials in question from such regulations. Such exemptions have since been incorporated in the new law (section 41).

The total number of aliens admitted during the year was 1,285,349, which exceeded that for the fiscal year 1906 by 184,614, and that for the fiscal year 1905 by 258,850, being increases of 17 and 25 per cent, respectively. During the year 13,064 aliens were rejected, an increase over the rejections for the fiscal year 1906 of 632. The total number seeking admission in 1907, therefore, was 1,298,413, an increase over the total number applying in 1906 of 185,246.

A notable feature of the immigration consists in the fact that of the aliens admitted, 1,100,771 ranged in age from 14 to 44 years, and 138,344 were less than 14 years of age, leaving only 46,234 who had reached or passed the age of 45. As to literacy, it is shown that 343,402, or 30 per cent of the total number of aliens admitted, were illiterate. Concerning the financial condition of the immigrants, 873,923 exhibited less than $50 each—how much more they had it is impossible to state—while 107,502 showed amounts in excess of that sum; and the total amount of money which was exhibited by arriving aliens, and brought into the country, was $25,599,893, an average of almost $20 per person. There has been a considerable increase in the number of persons rejected because of insanity, contagious diseases, and convictions for crime. The hospitals of this country afforded relief during the year to 11,528 aliens, and warrants of deportation were executed in the cases of 995 on the ground of unlawful residence or because of having become public charges, and for other causes, a hearing having been granted in each case. The total number of aliens actually returned to the countries whence they came, therefore (13,064 plus 995), was 14,059, which, compared with the total number returned during the year 1906 (12,432 plus 676), 13,108, shows an increase of 951, or over 7 per cent.

In order to ascertain the net increase of our population from year to year by immigration it is necessary to deduct from the figures above given the number of aliens who have departed from the United States during the fiscal year, as well as the number deported and the number of naturalized citizens who permanently left the country during the same period. It is estimated that about 310,000 aliens departed from the United States during the fiscal year, of which number probably 100,000 were of the nonimmigrant alien class, thus reducing the immigration for the year to about 1,075,000. From these figures is further to be deducted the number of naturalized citizens who during the year have permanently left the country, as well as the number who have been deported. We have no figures which will enable us with any degree of definiteness to ascertain the number of returning aliens. The new law, however, contains provisions for ascertaining these figures, so that for the next year we will have reliable data as to the number of outgoing aliens, but not as to the number of naturalized aliens who leave the country to live permanently abroad. The only data we have are the reports furnished the Bureau by the Trans-Atlantic Passenger Conference. From their

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compilation for the year ended June 30, 1907, we get the following figures of the passengers who left the port of New York, which may be of interest: First cabin, 95,681; second cabin, 97,532; steerage, 340,375; a total of 533,588. Of the 340,375 outgoing steerage passengers, how many permanently remain abroad and how many return to this country, and of course are again enumerated as arriving aliens, we are unable from present data to form an estimate.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

The considerable increase of immigration for recent years is due to causes external as well as internal. The rapidity of communication and the cheapness of passenger traffic have made it much easier, especially for the laboring classes, to migrate, and the result is seen not only in our immigration, but to a much larger relative extent in the immigration into Canada and into other countries on this continent, particularly Brazil, Mexico, and Argentina. The external impelling causes are religious oppressions and economic pressure, and the internal causes are commercial prosperity and the opportunities and advantages that are afforded for better conditions in our free and democratic country. By examining the illuminating statistical tables in the Commissioner-General's report it will be seen that our immigration is an index of our prosperity.

The main objection to the greatly increased immigration during the past decade is because of the congestion and the consequent evils caused thereby in our larger Atlantic seaport cities. Congress, doubtless in recognition of this fact, made provision in the new act (section 40) for a Division of Information, which might more accurately be designated a "Division of Information and Distribution." I desire to direct special attention to that part of the report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration dealing with this subject. It is hoped that this division will materially aid in directing immigrants to those sections of our country—the South, the Southwest, and the West—which have need for the right kind of immigration, especially in agricultural and manufacturing pursuits. If a proper distribution can be effected, it will relieve the congestion on our eastern seaboard that so large an immigration naturally produces and be of decided benefit to those sections of the country where there is a great shortage of labor. The appropriations made by the last Congress authorized the construction of stations for the accommodation of arriving aliens at New Orleans, Galveston, and Charleston, which, when completed, will have considerable effect in inducing steamship companies carrying aliens to land their passengers at these stations and aid generally in promoting distribution.

ENLARGING AND IMPROVING IMMIGRATION STATIONS.

I indorse the recommendations made by the Commissioner-General for enlarging and improving the immigration stations at Ellis Island and other points on the Atlantic seaboard. There is every reason why our immigration stations should be fully provided with accommodations that will make them ample, comfortable, and sanitary, especially as under the law the entire cost of the administration of the service is taken from the immigrant fund, which at the end of the present fiscal year left a balance, as shown in the annual report

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of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, of $3,079,515.26. From this amount, however, should be deducted the sum of $1,190,304.84, which has been appropriated for the construction of buildings at Ellis Island, San Francisco, New Orleans, Galveston, and Charleston. Under the present law, which increases the head tax from $2 to $4, the annual surplus from this source, on the basis of the present immigration, will be doubled; and even if the immigration falls off considerably, this amount will be largely increased.

EXCLUSIONS AND REJECTIONS.

During the fiscal year 13,064 aliens were rejected; this, however, is no index of the number that has been deterred from coming here by reason of the strict exclusion provisions of our laws. The commissioner of immigration at New York, in his report, which is made a part of the report of the Commissioner-General, states:

> The steamship companies have continued to follow much the same course as has characterized their policy of former years, with the single exception of the increased attention they have given at ports of embarkation to persons afflicted with diseases that are liable to subject them to the payment of fines. That they have been thus vigilant is attested by the fact that of the total number of persons afflicted with contagious diseases only 251 were so afflicted as to enable the medical examiners to certify that said disease might have been detected at ports of embarkation, and this view is further supported by the total list of passengers rejected at ports of embarkation, which is in excess of 65,000. Two hundred and fifty-one cases out of more than a million of passengers—making due allowances for disagreements of diagnoses—certainly indicate that special attention has been given to this feature, and this emphasizes the wisdom of the act of March 3, 1903, which imposes a penalty of $100 for each case of contagious disease.

U. S. DOCTRINE OF EXPATRIATION.

The Commissioner-General and others, due in part, perhaps, to the fact of their being impressed with the tragedies and hardships rejection imposes upon arriving immigrants, have recommended that it would be much better if some of our immigration officers were stationed at the principal seaports in foreign countries, where immigrants could be examined and their admission and rejection finally passed upon. I have given this subject careful and deliberate consideration. In the first place, this could not be done without the consent of such foreign governments, and it is not reasonable to suppose that such consent would be given without our granting to them the right to station their officers at our seaports to determine which of our citizens would be permitted to leave the United States and visit or emigrate to their countries. For us to consent to any such proposition would involve the abandonment of a national policy to which we have consistently adhered from the beginning of our Government until the present time, namely, the right of expatriation, which was the principal cause of our war with Great Britain in 1812, and which, after many years of agitation, was strenuously upheld by the Department of State and through our diplomacy. That policy was finally and emphatically enacted into express law (act of July 27, 1868; sec. 1999, Rev. Stat.), as follows:

> Whereas the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and whereas in the recognition of this principle this Government has freely received emigrants from all nations, and invested them with the rights of citizenship; and whereas it is claimed that such American citizens, with their descendants, are sub-

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jects of foreign states, owing allegiance to the governments thereof; and whereas it is necessary to the maintenance of public peace that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disavowed: Therefore any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officer of the United States which denies, restricts, impairs, or questions the right of expatriation, is declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the Republic.

Perhaps these reasons may be regarded by the President worthy of consideration in connection with his decision whether to exercise the authority given to him by section 39 of the new immigration act to call in his discretion an international conference for the purpose of regulating by international agreement the immigration of aliens to the United States, and providing for the mental, moral, and physical examination of such aliens by American consuls or other officers of the United States Government at the ports of embarkation. There are other reasons why such an arrangement, from an administrative point of view, would be undesirable, if not fraught with great danger, in that it would be vesting in one or more officials stationed in foreign countries, three thousand miles or more distant, the absolute power of determining who shall or who shall not be permitted to come to our shores. It would open wide the door of corruption, which would be very difficult for us to prevent so far removed from the United States. Another reason that presents itself against regulating this subject by international agreement is that I do not see how it could be effected without our seconding the efforts of autocratic governments in upholding their claim to perpetual allegiance, because of which claim such countries, though often urged by us, have persistently refused to negotiate treaties of naturalization. To grant such a right to officials of foreign governments located within this country would be practically vesting such officials with the power to enforce writs of ne exeat, by preventing, to the extent this power is exercised, our citizens from leaving this country for foreign lands.

We have full power over immigration to do as our national policy may from time to time dictate, and we gain nothing by international agreement. A more practical, if not a more effective, method is at our disposal through our diplomacy. As above referred to, when the causes affecting emigration are political and religious oppression and when the effects of these causes are distinctly reflected into other countries by a stream of migrants due directly thereto, the latter countries not only are justified by self-interest, but by the law of nations have the right to remonstrate against the consequent effect upon them by reason of such oppression and the burdens it imposes upon their institutions. This right and the principles upon which it rests were set forth by President Harrison, in his third annual message to Congress (1891), as follows:

> The banishment, whether by direct decree or by not less certain indirect methods, of so large a number of men and women is not a local question. A decree to leave one country is, in the nature of things, an order to enter another—some other. This consideration, as well as the suggestion of humanity, furnish ample ground for the remonstrances which we have presented to Russia.

CONTRACT LABOR.

In the immigration act of February 20, 1907, Congress has reenacted, in somewhat more definite shape, the indefinite provisions of prior laws concerning the exclusion of contract laborers, by naming

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in section 2 as one of the excluded classes of aliens "persons hereinafter called contract laborers, who have been induced or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment or in consequence of agreements, oral, written or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled." Both the act of March 3, 1903, and the new act (section 6) contain an exception to the alien contract-labor provisions permitting States and Territories to advertise "the inducements they offer for immigration." By the act of March 3, 1903 (section 2), there was included in the enumeration of excluded aliens "any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes;" but by the new act there has been added to the requirements concerning aliens whose passage is paid by others the burden of also showing affirmatively and satisfactorily "*that said ticket or passage was not paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government,* either directly or indirectly." Neither in the new act nor in any of the preceding acts is there any prohibition of, or authority for, the payment of an alien's passage by a *State* or by an *individual*, nor has the attempt been made to definitely limit the extent to which a State may proceed in advertising the inducements such State offers for immigration.

In the practical administration of the law, therefore, many questions must arise to which the statutes furnish no direct, adequate answer. Some such questions are the following:

Is it permissible for an individual to pay the passage of an alien? May a State pay the passage? If so, may the payment be made from funds contributed, directly or indirectly, to the State by corporations, societies, associations, or individuals, or must such payment be made out of State funds collected through ordinary channels? May the advertisements of the State, "printed and published in any foreign country," hold forth to prospective immigrants assurances of employment? May the State, as a factor of its advertising, send representatives into foreign countries to solicit immigration personally and by oral representations, or must the advertising in which the State is permitted to engage be limited to advertisements "printed and published" in the ordinary sense; i. e., by publication in newspapers, magazines, etc.? What meaning should be attached to the expression "induced or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment?" In other words, what constitutes a solicitation of immigration?

These questions indicate a few of the complicated combinations of circumstances that arise to which obviously it is extremely difficult to apply obscure provisions of law that must be interpreted by deductive methods of reasoning.

The Department, under advice from the Attorney-General, is construing the provisions of law mentioned so far as they relate to the first three questions given above to mean that no prohibition is placed upon the payment of an alien's passage by *a State with its public funds* or by *individuals, directly or through the agency of the State*, if their action is in good faith individual; and that the advertising done by a State must be limited to setting forth the inducements offered to immigrants by conditions existing within the State,

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including the prevailing scale of wages, leaving the aliens to draw their own conclusions as to the advisability of migrating, but that such advertisements must not contain promises of employment. No executive construction of the law, as it affects the last two questions, has yet been made, but in view of their importance a case in which they occur will doubtless soon arise.

To leave to administrative construction the application of the law to a subject of such great importance, so complicated in details, and affecting such varied and extensive interests as this one, is but inviting discontent and criticism, and the necessity for amendatory legislation which will clarify the statutes is obvious. The law should state clearly, in terms incapable of misconception, and not leave to the uncertainties of deductive reasoning, the exact intent of the legislature, not only as to the exception in favor of States advertising their inducements, but also concerning the extent to which a State may proceed and the methods which it may adopt to make its advertisements productive of an increase in population by securing alien settlers.

In this connection I can not better illustrate my views in regard to some important phases of the contract-labor law than to set forth my decision of June 14, 1907, in a typical case affecting contract labor.

Referring to Commissioner Watchorn's letter of June 12, containing the evidence submitted, the findings of the board, and his recommendation approving such findings, namely, that the appeal be dismissed, the subject has had my careful consideration. The contract-labor law, the act of February 26, 1885, entitled "An act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia," as amended by various acts as set forth in the Department's publication, "Immigration Laws and Regulations of February, 1906," had for its object, as clearly set forth in the acts referred to, the exclusion of aliens that come under contracts, expressed or implied. These contracts in the very nature of things are usually, if not invariably, made so that the evidence is carefully concealed, and it requires very thorough investigation to unearth the existence of such contracts. In the execution of this law the Department has invariably considered all the surrounding circumstances, and has based its judgment as to the existence of such contract upon the evidence and circumstances thus adduced. The decision of the Attorney-General of March 20 was not intended to, and has not the effect of, curtailing or infringing upon the discretion vested by law in the Department in arriving at a determination and a decision whether such a contract as defined in the law exists in a particular case, and does not preclude the head of this Department from determining for himself from the evidence adduced the fact of the existence of such a contract. The testimony given by Milo Poznanovic and others leaves no doubt in my mind that such a contract as contemplated by the law was made, and that if the machinery of the immigration law permitted such an exhaustive investigation as is had in a court of law even an enforceable contract would, in my judgment, be disclosed. I am desirous of exercising my full powers, and the discretion vested in me by law, to put an end to the abuses of the contract-labor law and to discourage to the utmost within my powers the continuance of these contracts, and to protect the labor of this country in its full rights under the fair and reasonable construction of the meaning and spirit of the laws above referred to. I therefore approve the findings of the board of special inquiry upon the hearing and rehearing of this case, and dismiss the appeal.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The present policy of the United States with reference to Chinese immigration, as developed by both the legislative and the executive departments of the Government, is of long standing, having existed for nearly a generation. A governmental policy so long pursued is not lightly to be changed, nor is any change proposed. What I have to urge is not only based upon a full recognition of the fixed character of the present policy, but is entirely in furtherance thereof. It is not

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the policy of the Government with reference to Chinese immigration that I would criticise, but the manner in which it is of necessity carried out, by reason of the way in which the laws are framed. It has never been the purpose of the Government, as would appear from its laws and treaties, to exclude persons of the Chinese race merely because they are Chinese, regardless of the class to which they belong, and without reference to their age, sex, culture, or occupation, or to the object of their coming or their length of stay. The real purpose of the Government's policy is to exclude a particular and well-defined class, leaving other classes of Chinese, except as they, together with all other foreigners, may be included within the prohibitions of the general immigration laws, as free to come and go as the citizens or subjects of any other nation. As the laws are framed, however, it would appear that the purpose was rigidly to exclude persons of the Chinese race in general and to admit only such persons of the race as fall within certain expressly stated exemptions—as if, in other words, exclusion was the rule and admission the exception. I regard this feature of the present laws as unnecessary and fraught with irritating consequences. In the administration of laws so framed, notwithstanding the care taken to treat persons of the Chinese race lawfully entitled to admission with the same courtesy and consideration shown to other foreigners, it is impossible that persons who have to endure requirements and formalities peculiar to themselves should fail to take offense, and to resent as a humiliation the manner in which by law they are distinguished from natives of other countries. Laws so framed can only be regarded as involving a discrimination on account of race, and it is needless to point out that discriminations on account of race, color, previous condition, or religion are alike opposed to the principles of the Republic and to the spirit of its institutions.

It is not surprising, therefore, that both the Chinese Government and the Chinese people should feel aggrieved, and should in various ways manifest their resentment and displeasure. The attitude of the Chinese Government may be inferred from the fact that, in 1904, after the convention of 1894 had been in force for ten years, China, availing herself of a right reserved, formally denounced the treaty, thus refusing longer to be a party to an arrangement which, as carried into effect by legislation, was offensive to her national pride. It is not improbable that one of the reasons which led to this action on the part of the Chinese Government was the interpretation which came to be placed upon the treaty and laws relating to Chinese immigration. The understanding in China, her officials contended, was that the object both of the treaty and the laws was to keep out laborers, and that it was never intended that the enumeration of certain exempt classes should operate as an exclusion of all other classes and of laborers besides. This interpretation was rejected, and the necessary effect of all the laws on the subject was declared to be that not only those Chinese should be excluded who are particularly and expressly forbidden entrance, namely, Chinese laborers, but that only those may be admitted who are expressly allowed, although it was admitted that there was authority for the opposite view, and that the Supreme Court had never decided the matter (see correspondence between the Chinese minister and the Secretary of State, 4 Moore's Int. L. Dig., 217). For proof of the feeling of the Chinese

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people it is only necessary to refer to the boycott of American goods, inaugurated by various trade guilds and business and commercial associations of the Empire during the summer of 1905. While this boycott was happily of short duration and its immediate effects were not as serious as they might have been, the importance of the boycott, as an indication of the degree to which American commercial interests in China are menaced, is not to be overlooked.

In 1905 China held first rank among oriental countries as a consumer of American products. In that year her total commerce amounted to 497 million dollars, of which 329 millions were imports. Of these imports, according to the Chinese official data, the United States supplied 57 millions, or more than 17 per cent. As the exports of the United States to China had grown to these proportions by rapid strides—it amounted to less than 3 millions in the seventies, and only reached 7½ millions in 1886, 12 millions in 1897, 15 millions in 1900, and 24 millions in 1902—it was confidently hoped that, as commercial intercourse between the two nations increased, as the needs of the Chinese markets became better understood, and as the character of American products became better known, American trade would continue to progress in the same ratio and a larger and larger share of the foreign trade of China would accrue to the United States. Instead of that, however, the exports of the United States to China, according to our statistics, fell from 53 millions in the fiscal year 1905 to 44 millions in 1906 and to 26 millions in 1907. I would not be understood as attributing this decline wholly to the boycott of 1905, or to measures of retaliation on the part of China or her people on account of the exclusion laws. In the first place, our trade with China was abnormally large in 1905, and, undoubtedly, the overstocking in that year of the Chinese markets with cotton manufactures in anticipation of the opening of Manchuria following the close of the Russo-Japanese war, as well as the stoppage of the minting of new copper coins, which had led to the purchase of immense quantities of American copper, are largely responsible for the decline. So large a decline, however, as a drop in our exportations to that country of from 53 to 26 millions (50 per cent) in two years is sufficiently startling to challenge the attention of legislators and statesmen. As the head of the Executive Department whose province and duty it is "to foster, promote, and develop the foreign and domestic commerce, the mining, manufacturing, shipping, and fishery industries, the labor interests, and the transportation facilities of the United States," I would deem it a dereliction of duty on my part if I failed to invite the attention of Congress to the practical effect upon nearly all of these important interests of existing legislation in its present form. In so doing I have no wish to oppose what I understand to be the real policy of the legislative department of the Government, but desire merely to urge that this policy be effectuated, as I believe it can, without causing unnecessary offense or needless hardship.

But on higher grounds than those of mere commercial self-interest should the frame of the laws be changed. The relations between China and the United States have always been most friendly. It is not only the right but the duty of this Government, for its own protection and for the security and welfare of its citizens, to exclude foreigners from its territory whenever the public interests require, but

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to so exercise that right as needlessly to offend the amour propre of a friendly nation, or unnecessarily to humiliate a whole people when only a particular class is to be reached, can not be the action intended, and should be guarded against in every possible way. A change in the established policy of rigidly excluding Chinese laborers of every description, both skilled and unskilled, is not even suggested. This policy has been and will continue to be as effectively enforced as circumstances will permit. At a time when the policy of exclusion has been so thoroughly applied that there remain in the United States only about 70,000 Chinese, or less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the total population, little danger need be apprehended from a full and fair reconsideration of the whole subject and a recasting of the laws upon a juster basis. During the past fiscal year only 857 Chinese persons were newly admitted to the United States; of the balance of those admitted, all of whom were prior residents, 855 were native-born citizens, 733 were merchants, and only 765 were laborers. As against the total admissions, moreover, there were 336 deportations and an unknown number of voluntary departures. In view of this showing, a more opportune moment than the present can hardly be desired for reaching a better understanding with China on the subject of Chinese immigration and for adjusting our policy in this regard to the demands of justice and equality. This could be done, not by making it any easier for Chinese laborers to enter, but by so framing our laws and treaties as to make admission the rule and exclusion the exception, while preserving at the same time, in all its integrity, the present policy of the laws, and even strengthening where necessary the real prohibitory features thereof, through a full and explicit definition of the excluded classes, thus complying with the recommendations of President Roosevelt, contained in his annual message to Congress of December 5, 1905:

> There is no serious proposal to alter the immigration law as regards the Chinese laborer, skilled or unskilled, and there is no excuse for any man feeling or affecting to feel the slightest alarm on the subject. But in the effort to carry out the policy of excluding Chinese laborers, Chinese coolies, grave injustice and wrong have been done by this nation to the people of China, and therefore ultimately to this nation itself. Chinese students, business and professional men of all kinds—not only merchants, but bankers, doctors, manufacturers, professors, travelers, and the like—should be encouraged to come here and treated on precisely the same footing that we treat students, business men, travelers, and the like of other nations. Our laws and treaties should be framed not so as to put these people in the excepted classes, but to state that we will admit all Chinese, except Chinese of the coolie class, Chinese skilled or unskilled laborers. There would not be the least danger that any such provision would result in any relaxation of the law about laborers. These will, under all conditions, be kept out absolutely. But it will be more easy to see that both justice and courtesy are shown, as they ought to be shown, to other Chinese, if the law or treaty is framed as above suggested.

During the past year I have been able by departmental regulation to take several steps with a view to the better administration of the Chinese immigration laws. Among others the following may be mentioned:

Owing to the relatively small number of persons in the United States who are familiar with the various Chinese dialects, and the still smaller number who are able to read and write the language and to correctly render it into English, and vice versa, the Department has in the past experienced considerable difficulty in securing reliable and competent Chinese interpreters. Rumors having reached the

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Department to the effect that some of the Chinese interpreters were incompetent, coupled with intimations, unsupported by proof, that others were in collusion with those interested in the unlawful landing of Chinese, in order to test the efficiency of the service and to break up improper associations, if any, growing out of long continued service at one port, I ordered the transfer of practically every Chinese interpreter to a new station, and have besides designated two interpreters of proved ability and honesty to visit each port where such persons are employed for the purpose of conducting a rigid examination as to their competency as well as their honesty. This arrangement, I am confident, will be productive of good results.

It has come to the attention of the Department that domiciled Chinese laborers who are desirous of visiting their native country have considered themselves bound to employ the services of attorneys and others to fill out their applications for return certificates, thereby incurring a charge ranging from $5 to $25 in each case, and possibly a larger fee. Believing such an expense to be entirely unnecessary and that such a practice readily leads to extortion, instructions have been issued to officers of the Chinese immigration service at the various ports to inform all Chinese of this class that all applications for return certificates will be drawn by immigration officers without charge.

INSULAR AND MAINLAND IMMIGRATION CONTRASTED.

Legislative regulation of immigration would present a relatively simple problem if the United States were a small and compact nation, whose industrial operations were so generally alike as to be susceptible of a uniform system of regulation. But the industries and occupations of the people of the United States are greatly diversified and are carried on under widely varying conditions. Moreover, instead of being confined to a single contracted area, the jurisdiction of the nation extends to such distant and far separated possessions as Alaska, Panama, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines. These outlying possessions not only differ from the body of the continental territory as to their position and needs with regard to labor and immigration, but they differ likewise among themselves. It is not to be expected, therefore, that a particular policy of restriction in the matter of immigration, expressly designed to meet the situation on the mainland, should be perfectly adapted to the needs of insular communities. Each of these communities has its own industrial problems to solve, and the conditions in each should be considered before it is brought within the operation of a general rule. The need of differentiation in the regulation of immigration I believe to be obvious for the reasons stated. The need was brought home to me with great force when, during the past summer, besides actually viewing the administration of the immigration laws along the borders of Canada and on the Pacific coast, I personally visited the Hawaiian Islands, and saw for myself something of the effect of these laws upon the occupations of the people. As a result of this experience, and of the best consideration I have been able to give to the subject, I believe that the attention of Congress should be directed to the question of immigration into the insular possessions of the United States, to the

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end that the special conditions peculiar to these several possessions individually may be taken into account, and expressly provided for by legislation. I have elsewhere pointed out, speaking of the contract-labor laws, the need of clearly defining how far States and Territories may go in advertising the inducements they offer for immigration, and in securing funds for the prepayment of passage money of foreign laborers. A clear expression of the legislative will on this point is especially desirable with reference to insular immigration.

The principle upon which the foregoing recommendation is founded, namely, that legislation, while necessarily laying down a rule of general application, should nevertheless be framed with a view to the needs of particular localities, is not a new one, but has been recognized by Congress in the enactment of existing immigration laws. Thus, the administration of the immigration laws in the Philippine Islands is placed, not in the Department of Commerce and Labor, but with the officers of the general government of the islands (act of February 6, 1905, section 6); the Panama Canal Zone is expressly excepted from the operation of the general immigration act excluding aliens from the United States (act of February 20, 1907, section 33); and the head tax payable on account of aliens generally coming to this country is not required in the case of aliens arriving in Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii. By the enactment of these provisions Congress has plainly recognized the propriety of distinguishing between the continental and the insular territory of the United States in regulating immigration. Indeed, the correctness of this principle can hardly be controverted, nor can it be reasonably contended that a further differentiation in this direction would have the effect of weakening the force of the laws as applied to the mainland. The only possibility of danger would be the chance that aliens, say contract laborers, prohibited from entering the mainland, who might be permitted by law to enter insular territory, would, after such admission, be able to evade restrictions imposed elsewhere and secure entrance to sections forbidden to them. But this danger, if such it may be called, could easily be guarded against by adopting a proviso similar to that now in effect with reference to aliens admitted to the Canal Zone, which provides:

> That if any alien shall leave the Canal Zone and attempt to enter any other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, nothing contained in this act shall be construed as permitting him to enter under any other conditions than those applicable to all aliens.

NATURALIZATION.

During the nine months of the fiscal year in which the act of June 29, 1906, has been operative, the Division of Naturalization has been organized, the courts upon which jurisdiction was conferred have been supplied with the blank forms of declarations, petitions, and certificates, and general supervision assumed of naturalization matters throughout the country. By such means a strict conformity to the requirements of the law as to the substance and form of the various papers used by the courts as evidence of each of the successive steps in the process of naturalization has been secured and can be maintained.

There remains, however, as a necessary feature of a complete and effective administration, the organization of a corps of examiners,

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whose services are necessary to investigate the statements made in the petitions, as well as to ascertain the competency and credibility of the witnesses.

The report by the division of the operation of the new law shows that from September 26 last to the end of the fiscal year 72,684 declarations of intention and 20,802 petitions for naturalization have been filed in the various courts having jurisdiction of such proceedings as have exercised their authority under the act, and that 7,735 have been granted certificates and 250 have been denied.

These figures probably represent very inadequately the amount of naturalization business that has been transacted in the past, and that in the future will be disposed of annually by the courts. A number of circumstances combined to lessen the number of naturalization certificates granted during the year, chief among which may be mentioned the greatly reduced number of courts empowered to confer citizenship, the tardiness of State courts to assume jurisdiction, and the popular understanding that not because of the additional requirements of the law, but on account of the supervision assumed by the Government, it would be difficult for any alien to produce competent evidence of his qualifications to become naturalized. The chief reason for the reluctance of the State courts to undertake the work is the insufficient compensation for the amount and nature of the work imposed by the law upon the clerks, and the penalties for derelictions of duty. The result is both to put petitioners to serious cost and inconvenience and to overburden the Federal courts and retard the disposal by them of other business. The remedy is plain. The fees now allowed clerks should be doubled and legislation should be adopted which will remove any doubt that such fees may be retained, as compensation for the additional labor and responsibility, by those clerks of State courts who are allowed fixed salaries by the States.

As bearing upon the same question of compensating clerks of courts, it is recommended, in view of a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury which virtually holds that the authority granted to allow, under certain conditions, the use of a portion of the fees turned over to the Government to pay for additional clerical help is void, that this legislation be amended so that the purpose intended may be accomplished.

During the year, under section 15 of the act, proceedings have been instituted to cancel certificates procured by misrepresentation in 143 cases, of which 57 are pending and 86 have resulted in the cancellation of such certificates.

Many of these cases were based upon information furnished by the Department of State, either as the result of applications for passports by naturalized citizens going abroad or through information furnished by the consular representatives of the United States resident in foreign countries. This is one of the most important results of the new act. The embarrassment occasioned by claimants for the protection of the United States whose acquired citizenship is of doubtful authenticity and the frequent menace to our peaceful relations with foreign countries in which such claims for protection are made are familiar experiences to our diplomatic and consular officials.

Since experience has shown that the numerous courts of original jurisdiction under the act reach independent and varying conclu-

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sions as to the correct construction of the law it is obviously important that by express legislation the right of review should be given, both on behalf of the petitioner and the Government, in courts of final resort.

Of the appropriation of $100,000 there has been expended during the year $29,243.18, leaving a balance of $70,756.82. The total collections for the year, consisting of one-half of the fees paid by declarants and petitioners, have aggregated $65,129. This, from the data in the Division of Naturalization, appears to be a very much smaller amount than will hereafter be annually collected from this source.

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